

THE TIMES
1785-1985

Tomorrow

No more heroes
Harrison Ford gets
serious in his
new film 'Witness'

Pottery pottery
The popular sport of
clay pigeon shooting

Cup Final Preview
Can Everton make it
a hat trick at
Wembley?

Lucky Jims
The true history of
the Angry Young Men

Portfolio

Today's Times Portfolio prize
is £4,000, because no one won
yesterday. Portfolio list, page
16; how to play, Information
Service, back page. Tomorrow
the weekly prize will be
£40,000.

Legionnaire towers are cleared

Tests on water in the cooling
towers at Stafford District
General Hospital - believed to
have been responsible for the
Legionnaires' disease outbreak
during which 37 people have
died - have produced no trace
of the bacteria.

US kidneys on sale at £8,000

UK Transplant, the National
Health Service organ-matching
centre, is preparing to oversee
the purchase by private London
hospitals of kidneys from the
United States at up to \$10,000
 (£8,000) each. Page 3

Pope's EEC plea

The Pope called on EEC
bureaucrats to give their
institutions a more human
character, when he arrived in Brussels
from Luxembourg.
Luxembourg report, page 7.

Spanish blast

A policeman died of injuries
and another was blinded after a
car bomb exploded near their
van in Basauri, northern Spain.
Nine others were injured.
Earlier report, page 8

£7m tax writ

Rossminster and others who
created a tax avoidance empire
in the 1970s have sued the
Inland Revenue and the Metro-
politan Police for nearly £7
million. Page 17

Briton flogged

Mr John Kelly, an engineer
from Weymouth, received 50
lashes - the first of 250 - in
Saudi Arabia for a drinks
offence.

Low-pay plea

The Commons Select Com-
mittee on Employment
recommended that wages coun-
cils, which give protection to
three million of the lowest-paid
workers, should not be
abolished. Page 5

Athletics' £5m

Mobil Oil is to support
international athletics in a
sponsorship deal worth £5
million over the next three
years. Page 22

ENIGMA

Today's clue in the Codename
Enigma competition is in the
back page Information Service;
together with the telephone
number you have to call.

Leader page, 13
Letters: On high technology,
from Prof I. Aleksander; Bet-
tany case, from Mr Nigel West
Leading articles: Public order,
West Africa
Features, pages 10, 12, 15
Lord Young: Freedom to create
jobs; Why the police are not
happy; Cuba's restless gener-
ation; High scores for Mersey-
side; Skingrafts after the fire
Obituary, page 14
Sir Peter Foster, Mr Frederick
MacManus
Classified, pages 20, 24-26
Business to Business, Cars

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Overseas	7-9	Motoring	25
Arts	14, 18	Parliament	26
Science	21	Sale Rooms	14
Business	16-21	Sport	22-24
Court	25	TV & Radio	27
Overseas	10, 28	Theatre, etc	27
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Police powers to curb crowd violence proposed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sweeping curbs on mob
violence through strengthened
police powers, to deal with
demonstrations, marches, mass
picketing and football hooli-
ganism were announced by the
Government yesterday in the
biggest overhaul of public order
law for 50 years.

The Home Secretary, Mr
Leon Brittan, announced to the
Commons the results of a
review which began in 1979
after the Southall riots but
whose scope has been widened
through the years to cover the
inner city riots of 1981, the
disorder on the Grunwick
picket line in 1976-77 and
during the miners' dispute and
regular bouts of football violence.

He said that people had a
right to be protected against
being bullied, hurt, intimidated
or obstructed.

The proposals, included in a
White Paper paving the way for
legislation in the next session of
Parliament, were denounced by
Mr Gerald Kaufman, the
Shadow Home Secretary, as a
dangerous infringement of civil
liberties and the right to
peaceful dissent, but were given
an enthusiastic welcome by
Conservative back-benchers.

The most controversial change,
which will be bitterly fought
by the Labour Party, is the
introduction of new police
powers to control all open-air
assemblies by limiting the
numbers attending and their
length and location where there
is a threat of disorder, disrup-
tion to the life of the com-
munity or the intimidation of
individuals.

Mr Brittan retorted that
anybody interested in industrial
relations being conducted in a
peaceful way should whole-
heartedly welcome the propo-
sals. "Those interested in
peaceful picketing have nothing
whatever to fear from them," he
said.

The other main proposals in
the White Paper include:

It will give the police the
power to control the numbers of
pickets, the size of public
demonstrations, and to fix
crowd limits at football grounds
where trouble is forecast, and to
require demonstrators or
pickets to be moved from
sensitive areas where violence is
most likely to occur.

The powers will apply to
demonstrations like that out-
side the Libyan People's Bureau
in April last year.

Mr Kaufman said to the
Commons that once again the
police were being forced by the

White Paper
Parliament
Leading article

Government into a political
role that was not of their
choosing.

The picketing restrictions
would be unworkable in practice
but place the police in the
unpleasant position of making
political judgements about such
activities. "It will erode the
independence of the police and
turn them into the reluctant and
unwilling agents of the Govern-
ment's industrial and political
policies."

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The other main proposals in
the White Paper include:

Organisers to be required to
give seven days' notice of
marches and participation in
banned marches to be new
offence with £400 penalty.

Legislation in England and
Wales to control the availability
of alcohol at or on the way to
football matches, along the lines
of Scottish law.

Racial incitement law to be
tightened by extending it to
conduct likely or intended to
stir up racial hatred and new
offence of possessing racially
inflammatory material for dis-
tribution.

Various common law of-
fences to be replaced with new
statutory offences of riot,
violent disorder and affray
(violent disorder is the suc-
cessor offence to unlawful
assembly but can be tried
speedily in magistrates' courts).

Power of arrest for offence of
criminal intimidation, with
penalties increased to £2,000 or
six months' imprisonment.

The Government is also
considering ways that demon-
strators should pay some or all
of the costs of policing their
events.

Mr Brittan told MPs that the
basic and central right to
freedom of speech and freedom
of assembly would be pre-
served. They were essential to
any democratic society and
must be given full and effective
protection.

"But people also have the
right to protection, against
being bullied, hurt, intimidated
or obstructed, whatever the
motives of those responsible
may be, whether they are
violent demonstrators, rioters,
Continued on back page, col 6

Club chief tells of fire risk letters

From Peter Davenport, Bradford

After four days of persistent
denials about the existence of
letters warning Bradford City
Football Club about the safety
hazard and fire risks of the
main stand, its chairman, Mr
Stafford Heginbotham, finally
acknowledged their existence
yesterday. A further search of
club records has revealed them,
he said.

Through his solicitors, he
issued a typed three-page
statement in which he set out
his version of the sequence of
letters that have sparked contro-
versy since the fire at the Valley
Parade ground last Saturday,
which cost 52 lives.

He approached a local free-
lance news agency in Bradford
to say he had a statement to
make, and that it could be
collected from his legal ad-
visers. It was emphasized he
would make no further com-
ment until after the public
inquiry announced this week
into the tragedy which is headed
by Mr Justice Popplewell.

But despite the lengthy
explanation, the statement only
served to highlight the central,
unanswered question, raised by
the controversy, why, when
West Yorkshire County Coun-
cil, Bradford Metropolitan
Council, the fire service, and
the police were aware of the
public safety hazards and fire
risks posed by the elderly,
wooden stand in July last year,
no further action had been
taken before the fire disaster?

The public inquiry, which
will start in Bradford soon after
the Bank holiday, is expected to
examine closely this issue.

The club received two letters
from the engineers' department
of the county council dated July
11 and July 18, 1984. The first

gave a warning of the hazards
posed by the state of the stand
roof, and called for urgent
action to rectify it.

The second, laying down
general improvements required
under the Safety at Sports
Grounds Act, once the club was
promoted to the second divi-
sion, contained a chillingly
accurate prophecy of the fire
disaster.

It referred to the timber stand
as a fire hazard, and made the
warning: "There is a build-up of
combustible materials in the
voids beneath the seats. A
carelessly discarded cigarette
could give rise to a fire risk."

According to one fan, inter-
viewed by police and possible a
crucial witness, that is exactly
how the blaze began.

Earlier this week, Mr Hegin-
botham had insisted there was
no correspondence on club files
from the county council, but the
detailed exchange of letters has
been disclosed between the
council, the club, the police, and
the Football Ground Improve-
ment Trust.

Continued on page 2, col 7

Genscher firm on summit

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher,
the West German Foreign
Minister, sees no serious ob-
stacle to a US-Soviet summit,
he said after 90 minutes in
Vienna yesterday with Mr
Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet
counterpart.

East-West relations domi-
nated the meeting, he said, and
expected that both Mr Gromyko
and Mr George Shultz,

the US Secretary of State, would
attend the Helsinki accord tenth
anniversary celebrations in
August.

Mr Shultz yesterday reported
President Reagan on his
discussions with Mr Gromyko,
and admitted, "We have not
been able to settle on when or
where" a superpower summit
might be held.
Reports, page 9

Sinn Fein set for poll success

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Provisional IRA's politi-
cal wing last night looked set to
win "predictable" that it
would win up to 50 seats on
local councils.

Early results of the elections
for 566 seats gave Provisional
Sinn Fein successes in tradi-
tional nationalist strongholds
west of the River Bann, but they
also gained seats in
loyalist dominated councils
such as Lisburn, Ballymoney
and Belfast.

Their first councillor elected
was the brother of a Pro-
visional IRA gunman shot dead
by SAS last December.

Another councillor is a sister of
a terrorist killed in a shoot-out
with security forces in 1984.

Their victories were not
unexpected, their rivals be-
lieved they had deliberately
underestimated their support
so as to claim a big success.

The main casualty of their
entry into local politics has
been the Irish independence
party, whose vote collapsed
drastically, and in some areas
the Social Democratic and
Labour Party.

Last night the SDLP pre-
dicted they would have about
100 seats to the Provisionals' 50,
when counting ends later
today, but the difficulties for all
parties are only just beginning.

In the loyalist camp, the
Official Unionist Party ap-
peared likely to keep and
perhaps increase its lead over
the Rev Ian Paisley's Demo-
cratic Unionists, though both
parties must now face representa-
tives of Provisional Sinn Fein
in the province's council cham-
bers.

Mr Paisley, admitting that
PSF had done well in certain
areas, said: "The councils of
Northern Ireland will never be
the same again. They will be in
the front line of the battle with
PSF."

Last night, the state of the
parties was Official Unionists
99 seats, Democratic Unionists
77, Social Democratic and
Labour Party 45, Provisional
Sinn Fein 27, Alliance 17, Irish
Independent Party, 2, Others
24.

His statement was given a
polite reception, although some
of Mr Pym's allies tapped their
desks-top in support.

But in the wake of yesterday's
Gallup opinion poll in the Daily

Telegraph, putting the Con-
servatives third, for the first
time since before the Falklands
conflict in 1982, there was a
strong feeling of resentment
among some Tory critics of
government policy that the
launch of Mr Pym's group had
broken the immediate pressure
for a change of policy in dealing
with unemployment.

In the Commons, Mrs
Thatcher was able to exploit the
ineptitude of the Centre For-
ward launch by laughing off
predictable Opposition ques-
tions.

Behind the scenes, senior
Whitehall sources were more
scathing and savage in their
dismissal of the new group.
Sources said that it had
"pranged on take-off" it was a
"shambles" and "tomfoolery",
and no matter how much
Labour and the Alliance tried to
take advantage of the formation
of the group they would not
cover up their own "chisms"
and "schisms".

Mr Pym told the back-bench
1922 committee that Centre
Forward would not be operating
a whip to vote as a bloc against
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Gorbachev walkabout: The Russian leader meeting the people in Leningrad's Victory Square as part of his campaign for discipline and efficiency. Report, page 9

Pit deputies ban on overtime plunges industry into conflict

By Barrie Clement and Paul Routledge

The coal industry will be
back in conflict today as 16,000
pit deputies implement their
three to two vote to ban
overtime, announced just after
the National Coal Board re-
vealed plans to shut more pits
in Yorkshire.

Leaders of the National
Association of Colliery Over-
men, Deputies and Shifters
expect that the NCB will
introduce a new "continental"
shift system next week to reduce
the impact of industrial action.

Mr Peter McNesby, general
secretary of Nacods, said last
night: "The board is on the road
to chaos."

Colliery overmen risk being
sent home from Monday if they
refuse to work to the new shift
pattern, which would roster
overtime as part of a rolling
five-day week. The steadily
deteriorating industrial re-
lations climate seems almost
certain to end in walkouts as the
men refuse to work the new
system.

Yesterday's announcement
that the deputies had voted
7,821 to 5,059 in favour of an
immediate ban on overtime in
protest at the coal board's
alleged refusal to honour col-
liery closure procedures
prompted the immediate can-
cellation by the NCB of peace
talks due to be held this
morning on measures to handle
pit shutdowns.

The colliery deputies gave a
warning that their industrial
action could swiftly bring coal
production to a halt, because
their presence underground is
required by law.

The coal board told mining
unions that Woolley would be
merged with North Gawber
colliery near by in September,
and Darfield Main (825 men)
would shut in the same month.
Emley Moor mine, with 320
men, would shut when its
reserves exhaust in December.

Bullcliffe Wood, one of the
five pits over which the
National Union of Minework-
ers staged its year-long strike
that ended two months ago, is
to be merged with Calder Drift
near by and Caphouse with
Denby Grange. The overall job
losses are estimated a 3,000, but
the NCB says that 1,500 men in
the Barnsley colliery have
accepted voluntary redundancy
and another 2,000 are waiting to
hear if their applications are
successful.

The closures and mergers are
part of a £430 million recon-
struction programme which has
connected many pits under-
ground and concentrates output
at three banding points.

The board pointed out last
night that less than two-thirds
of the union's members had
voted for the action - the
majority required under rule for
a strike to be called. Last
September 82.5 per cent voted
for a stoppage which was
averted only when management
agreed to introduce a modified
colliery review procedure.

Since the end of the year-long
NUM strike, the board has
suspended all such agreements
in order to assess the damage
caused to pits during the
conflict.

Management's hardline is no
doubt based on a calculation
that a three to two majority
does not constitute an
unequivocal mandate for
action.

An NCB spokesman said
they were "dismayed" by the
decision to start the overtime
ban immediately, especially as
there had been categorical
assurances that any intended pit
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The select committee wants
to know the reasons behind
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Commons evidence

Mr Arthur Scargill, president and
general secretary of the NUM
are to give evidence to the
Commons Select Committee on
miners' pickets during the strike.

Mr Scargill will appear before
the committee on Wednesday
morning and in the afternoon
they will question Mr Ian
MacGregor, chairman of the
NCB, and Mr Albert Wheeler,
the board's Scottish area
director during the strike.

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Kidneys may be sold by US for private and health service transplants

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Plans are being drawn up for UK Transplant, the National Health Service organ-matching centre, to oversee the purchase by private London hospitals of kidneys from the United States at up to \$10,000 (£8,000) a time. Some of the kidneys may be used in NHS patients.

Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, has already agreed that UK Transplant should work out the practical details of such a scheme, having been told that the charge for the kidneys from people who have died covers only the cost of caring for the donor in the final hours, removing the kidney, tissue-typing it and transporting it to Britain.

No charge is made for the kidney, nor does United Network Organ Sharing (UNOS), the American equivalent of UK Transplant, make any profit from the transaction, ministers have been told.

At present about 50 kidneys a year for which no suitable recipient has been found in the United States are being transplanted, usually into Arab and Asian patients, at the private Devonshire, Clementine Churchill and St John and St Elizabeth Hospitals in London.

But three of the kidneys in the past have been transplanted into health service patients because no recipient in Britain proved

suitable when final tests were done after the kidneys arrived. UNOS agreed to waive all charges except transport. The transplants were carried out by Mr Mick Bewick, transplant surgeon in the south-east region of the NHS, based at Dulwich Hospital in London.

UNOS is eager to deal direct with UK Transplant rather than separately with the private hospitals and surgeons. The hospitals believe that the system would be simpler and "give some respectability", as one put it, to what some see as a trade in human organs.

UK Transplant believes it would ensure that distribution of the private kidneys was fair and as ethical as possible and that the kidney went to the best-matched private recipient.

There have also been fears that kidneys coming into Britain privately could be an invitation to smuggle diamonds or drugs in their containers, as they are cleared through customs without examination.

Mr Myc Rugglesford, of UK Transplant, said: "We are still talking about quite how the scheme will work, and then the Department of Health will decide if it is an appropriate thing for us to do."

Under the present proposals, he said, UK Transplant would run two lists, one for NHS and one for private-sector patients, charging the hospitals for keeping private patients' details

on computer. UNOS would then contact it direct to see if there was a suitable match.

UNOS is understood to have offered to supply kidneys in two price bands: \$10,000-plus travel for a kidney that reaches Heathrow within 30 hours of being removed and \$2,000 for those arriving later than that. Most are over 30 hours once they reach Britain, although so far the private hospitals have paid about \$10,000 regardless of age.

Mr Rugglesford said, however, that two price bands "would present difficulties for us. We would prefer just one rate. We wouldn't want arguments about what time the kidney got in or about what would happen if there was a delay."

Critics are also asking how the price can drop so much after 30 hours when the full price is meant to cover only the costs of extracting, checking and transporting the organs.

Some of the kidneys might still go to NHS patients. Final cross-matching once the kidney arrives in Britain can show that the planned recipient has antibodies which would lead to rejection, in spite of a good tissue match. UK Transplant is hoping that in such cases the private hospitals or UNOS will waive all charges except travel, as has happened in the three cases so far.

Low-tar cigarettes no safer, study says

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

New low-tar brands of cigarettes may not be safer than medium-tar brands, according to a study of symptoms in young smokers.

Smokers of 10 or more low-tar cigarettes a day showed respiratory symptoms such as cough and phlegm between two and six times more commonly than non-smokers. But there were no significant differences between low-tar and medium-tar smokers.

The results of the study, conducted among almost 4,000 people aged between 16 and 18 in Finland, are published in the latest issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

"Our analysis implies that among young people smoking more than nine cigarettes daily, the irritant effect of the new low tar cigarette (yielding less than 10mg tar) on the lung is significant and not apparently less than that of the medium-tar cigarette (10-18mg tar)," the Finnish authors say. They say that the decline in the yield of tar in cigarettes in recent years has contributed to the reduced risk of lung cancer and other disease among smokers. But they add: "Unfortunately we have to wait for many years before the effects on health of new low-tar brands of cigarettes can be shown in epidemiological studies using these diseases as an outcome."

According to the study, the number of cigarettes smoked daily is a much more important determinant of respiratory health than the brand's tar yield given by standard laboratory methods.

The amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide inhaled by people smoking low-tar cigarettes can be higher than the laboratory yields because "machines do not smoke cigarettes in the same manner as people."



Tessa Sanderson, the athlete, showing children her footprints set in a concrete path yesterday at the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, south London. (Photograph: Warren Harrison)

Unlikely killers in a bitter dispute

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The two young South Wales miners who were jailed for life yesterday for the murder of Mr David Wilkie, a taxi driver, appeared in the dock as vulnerable, frightened, and ill-educated men, unlikely candidates for involvement in the most horrific single incident of the bitter miners' dispute.

In the words of their barristers, Dean Hancock and Russell Shankland, both aged 21, were silly lads who had drifted almost by accident into carrying out a badly planned attack from which they had no hope of remaining undetected. They were as apologetic as their circumstances would allow.

Although scarcely aware of the fact that the historic struggle of the South Wales miners was ingrained in their blood, Hancock had welcomed the strike only because he thought it would give him two weeks for his night-time forays over the moors to catch rabbits with the aid of a powerful electric lamp.

He lived with his parents, had £500 saved, and considered marrying his girlfriend, Carol Hopkins, who had borne their baby shortly before the strike began.

But his freedom allowed him to drink to excess even during the strike, and once, after consuming six pints of cider, he had smashed a bottle of beer against Mr Williams' house, saying: "We'll get you, you scabby bastard."

Shankland had voted against the strike and had withdrawn from picketing after being sickened by the battles he saw between the miners and the police at Daw Mill pit, near Coventry. But he could not, because of his upbringing, ever cross a picket line. If he had, his father would have thrown him out of the house.

A woman testified in court how he had protected her daughter when football hooligans had boarded a train on which they were travelling. Less emotional than Hancock, he was nevertheless shaking when he appeared in the dock to deny time and again that he ever intended to hurt anyone.

Like Hancock, he said that he had wanted only to halt the convoy carrying Mr Williams on that fateful morning. He, too, was the father of a child, and because of the case his girlfriend had left him for someone else.

While being questioned at Merthyr Tydfil police station, Shankland blamed the miners' president, Mr Arthur Scargill, for his predicament. He said: "I wanted to be in work, not on strike. I am not in work through that Scargill, and it is him I can thank for being here."

Although the pickets did not withdraw, as a result of the incident, from the Merthyr Vale colliery where David Williams worked, the death of Mr David Wilkie, the taxi driver, had the effect of uniting briefly the police and the strikers.

Six weeks after his death, Janice Reid, Mr Wilkie's fiancée and mother of his two-year-old daughter, Jennifer, gave birth to his son, Mr Wilkie also had two other children: his common law wife, Conni Phillips.

Study of GPs' workload

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Department of Health and the British Medical Association are to launch a joint survey of family doctors' workloads.

Starting in July, 1,000 GPs will be asked to complete a diary of their weekly activities and fill in a questionnaire.

The move comes after criticism from the review body of doctors' pay that existing workload measures are "double". Studies, which family doctors see as an unfair, also suggest that most GPs spend

only between 12 and 24 hours a week seeing patients.

The study will run as a pilot between July and August and then on to July next year if it proves successful. But results will not be available in time for the Government's Green Paper on family doctor services, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, said yesterday that he still hopes to publish the paper in July.

In recent years the Department of Health has argued that a drop in the average number of

patients seen by GPs, far fewer sick notes, needed state statutory sick pay was introduced, and fewer people aged over 65 meant workloads had not increased.

Family doctors however believe that earlier discharge of patients from hospital, more time needed for those over 75, and the transfer from hospital to community care has increased their workload. The first findings should be available in time for next year's review body report.

Children died in cupboard

Two children died in a bizarre Bank Holiday accident after becoming trapped in a tiny storage compartment under the seats of a converted caravanette, a North Devon inquest was told yesterday.

Mr Keith Simson, a garage owner, said he had found the bodies of his children, John, aged five, and Sarah, aged nine, huddled together in the caravanette, on sale on the forecourt of his garage at Sticklepath, near Okehampton, Devon.

Evidence showed the lid could not be opened from the inside. North Devon coroner Mr Brian Hall-Tomkin recorded verdicts of accidental death.

Rare orchids destroyed

While eight police officers stood guard against conservationists, an Essex meadow containing about 15,000 rare orchids was sprayed with weedkiller on Wednesday night after the Nature Conservancy Council had applied for its preservation (Patricia Clough writes).

The Friends of the Earth said that the spraying of the field, at West Mersea, near Colchester, where a housing development is planned, had destroyed the best orchid meadow in Britain. "It was a greedy act of selfish vandalism," Mr Charles Secrett, the Friends' countryside campaigner, said.

'Seedy trio' guilty of trying to swindle duke

A "seedy little trio" who tried to swindle the Duke of Devonshire out of £150,000 were remanded in custody for sentence at the Central Criminal Court yesterday until Monday.

Mr Anthony Wilken, for the prosecution, had said they took advantage of the duke's "odd habits" including leaving money and blank cheques about.

While the duke, aged 65, one of the country's wealthiest men and biggest landowners, was away on a holiday with a woman friend, the trio invaded his home and stole three cheques which were "expertly forged", the court heard. They were "cunningly successful" in passing two of the cheques for £61,000, but were caught out after trying to cash the third for £89,000, the court heard.

Yesterday, after a trial of three weeks, in which the duke gave evidence, Peter Callaghan, aged 36, Heraklis "Ricky" Kouzoupis, aged 32, and Andrew Shells, aged 44, were found guilty of cheating him.

Callaghan, a public house barman, and son of the duke's former butler, of Leicester Street, Westminster, was convicted of stealing the cheques from a desk drawer in the duke's study at Chesterfield Street, Mayfair. Kouzoupis, a businessman illegally in this country from Cyprus, of Hereford Road, Acton, was found guilty of receiving stolen cheques and passing them. Shells, a hairdresser, of North Road, Harrow, was convicted of helping to pass the cheques.

After the verdicts the court was told that deportation papers had been served on Kouzoupis, who had gone through a marriage of convenience in order to stay in Britain and was earning £3,000 a month as a technical manager when he was arrested.

Judge Hazan QC asked Detective Inspector Ian Marsden, the officer in charge of the case, what had happened to £50,000 which had been drawn from the duke's account. The officer said there was no trace of the money, except the suspicion that Kouzoupis, alleged to be the ringleader in the swindle, had purchased a Mercedes car for £10,000.



The Duke of Devonshire

The Duke of Devonshire is a man of great wealth, influence, and impeccable style (Rupert Morris writes).

Andrew Cavendish, 11th Duke of Devonshire, won the Military Cross during the Second World War while serving with the Coldstream Guards.

He married Deborah Mitford, sister of Nancy, Unity and Jessica, and they have one son and two daughters.

A former Conservative Junior Minister, and now a supporter of the Social Democratic Party, he has consistently refused to accept state aid for the maintenance of Chatsworth, his home in Derbyshire, preferring instead to sell the odd work of art to keep the taxman at bay.

Last July the Duke sold 71 Old Master drawings at Christie's for a record-breaking £11.2 million, having rejected an offer of £5.25 million from the British Museum.

He had told *The Times* three months previously: "I think it morally wrong for someone with my resources to claim taxpayers' money for this house."

Mr A. Wilken, had told the jury that Callaghan took the cheques while he was "minding" the duke's house in 1983.

He passed them to Kouzoupis, a drinking companion he had met in West End clubs and casinos, who then forged them and gave them to Shells to put through his bank account. Two of the cheques were cleared and Shells's bank manager paid out £50,000, keeping £11,000 back to offset an overdraft. The duke's Mayfair bank was alerted and the police were called in when the third cheque was presented by Shells, who tried to get a further £89,000.

£17,400m blow-out on expenses

By Jonathan Davis Business Correspondent

Business travel and entertainment expenses, which British industry more than £17,400 million a year, yet many companies do little or nothing to control that huge bill, according to a report published today.

A survey commissioned by American Express, the credit card group, shows that the annual outlay by industry on travel and entertainment far exceeds the amount it spends each year on rates (£6,000 million) advertising (£4,050 million) or even corporation tax (£8,400 million).

But few senior executives have any idea of how much goes out on those expenses, and less than half of British companies have any written policy for controlling them.

Mr Roy Stephenson, a vice-president of American Express Travel Services, said: "Our experience shows that in many ways British business is lagging behind its international competitors in reducing this key area of business costs."

The potential for savings is illustrated by the amount of cash which companies advance for travel expenses. At any one time there is more than £1,000 million tied up in such advances. It is simply "money out of the window", American Express says.

By switching to a company credit card system and leaving the cash to earn interest, industry could save £140 million a year at present interest rates. But the report says that companies display "remarkably little concern". Only 11 per cent have a specialist travel manager, and many do not regard travel and entertainment expenses as a "significant" cost.

The survey says that the construction industry is the heaviest spender on travel and entertainment, with an annual bill of £4,200 million, followed by the motor and engineering industries (£2,753 million), and financial and professional services each account for 25 per cent of the total bill, with the balance going on accommodation and meals (23 per cent), rail fares and car hire (15 per cent) and entertaining (12 per cent).

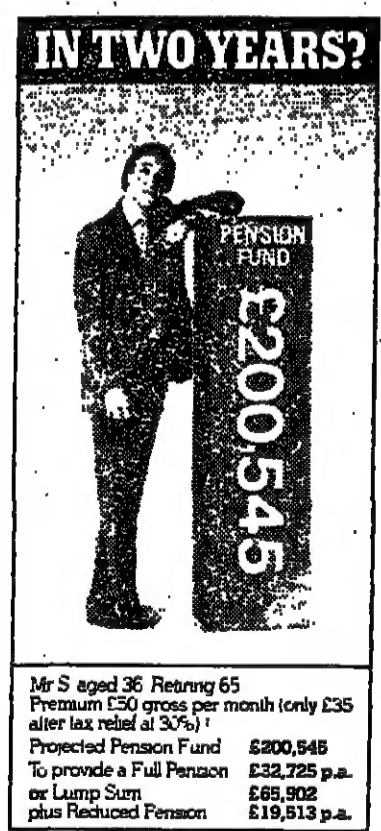
SELF-EMPLOYED? NO PENSION WITH YOUR JOB? KEEP THIS PAGE. WHAT'S THE BEST TIME TO START YOUR OWN PENSION PLAN?

Are you busy building up a business... or working in a job with no company pension?

If so, you'll know it's tough finding time for other long term plans—let alone thinking about a pension.

But just a few seconds of your time now could make all the difference when you retire. As a business person you'll know that time costs money—but have you ever thought just how much?

The illustrations show why it makes good sense to plan your pension NOW. At 36 years old, Mr S. could start to build up a hefty pension fund for his retirement, but it could still be £52,283 less than if he'd started at 34—an astonishing difference! As you can see, the longer you delay, the smaller your rewards at retirement.



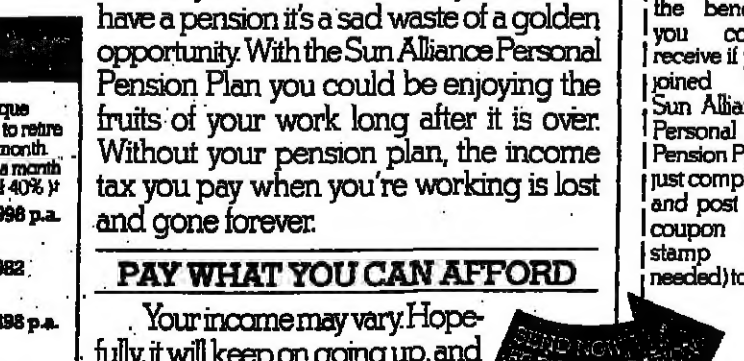
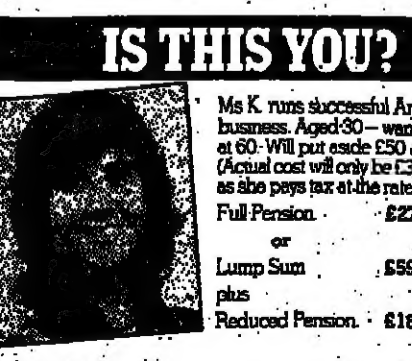
THE TAX-MAN'S CONTRIBUTION

Personal Pensions are outstanding investments because of the considerable tax concessions you get. You receive maximum relief on your contributions—at the highest rate you pay on your earnings.

In addition, your contributions go into a special Sun Alliance Fund which is free of most UK taxes, which means your investment can grow much faster.

Naturally, your pension cheque is subject to income tax, but if you decide you want a lump sum on retirement it is paid entirely tax-free. (About one-third of your benefits can be taken in this way). Furthermore, should you die before retirement all your contributions would be refunded free of income tax and capital gains tax.

So you can see that if you do not have a pension it's a sad waste of a golden opportunity. With the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan you could be enjoying the fruits of your work long after it is over. Without your pension plan, the income tax you pay when you're working is lost and gone forever.



contributions. This is possible, right up to the maximum 17½% of your earnings.

If, however, there comes a time when money is tight, the Personal Pension Plan allows you to reduce your contributions—and, if things are critical, stop them altogether. Provided you start paying again within two years the fund will accept your contributions as before.

The younger you start contributing, the greater the reward. However, at any age younger than 65 (and still working) you can join the scheme. At the outset you select a retirement age between 60 and 70, but even that is flexible when you come to retire.

For a Personal Illustration of the lump sum and pension that you can afford and which will suit your future needs, just complete and post the coupon. It won't even cost you a stamp.

Application Form

Send now for this FREE, no-obligation illustration

If you would like to see a Personal Illustration of the benefits you could receive if you joined the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan, just complete and post the coupon (no stamp needed) to:—

Yes please, I would like to see what pension benefits you can illustrate for me.

I understand that no obligation and no cost is involved in my request.

I, Signature _____
Foramen name is: _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Date of Birth _____
Age _____
Occupation _____
Name of Broker/Agent (if any) _____

The minimum amount you may invest in your pension each month is £10. The maximum investment is 17½% of your earnings.

2. I plan to invest £ _____ each month (i.e. £30, £50, £70, £100 or any other amount you wish to choose) or I plan to invest £ _____ each year (maximum £3,600 p.a.)

3. I intend to retire at age _____ (unless you are aged from 60 to 70, flexible only to persons residing in the United Kingdom)

SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

CAA refuses 25 fare rises

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Civil Aviation Authority yesterday turned down 25 fare rises on European routes.

The proposed increases, mostly around 5 per cent, were "excessive in relation to costs", and in turning them down they were protecting the consumer, the CAA said.

Although the CAA does not formally act in collusion with the Department of Transport, it is probably no coincidence that the refusals come at a time

when the Government is battling with European governments for lower fares and more competition on routes between Britain and European destinations.

The airlines affected by the decision include British Airways, Air UK, Dan Air, Air France, Lufthansa, the Scandinavian Airlines, SAS, Alitalia, and Birminghams Executive Airways. Most of the fares refused were for services used by

businessmen and regular travellers on club and normal economy fares. A wide range of changes in cheaper fares was allowed.

A British Airways spokesman said that most of the applications were for rises to meet increases in the cost of fuel and foreign currency, and the majority had been approved. The airline had reduced fares on 17 routes during the past year.

Your earnings are defined as gross earned income less certain deductions like business expenses and capital allowances. You do not have to deduct any personal allowances. (If you were born before 1st January 1934 a higher limit than 17½% applies).

The figures shown in the above examples are projected benefits assuming current bonus and annuity rates continue. Future bonuses depend on profits yet to be earned and so cannot be guaranteed. Annuity rates will depend mainly on interest rates prevailing when the pension is taken.

Based on the Company's understanding of current law and based on current practice. (Approved Office Sun Alliance London Assurance Co Ltd. Registered Office London 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773,

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

MPs say wages councils should not be abolished

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Wages councils, which give protection to nearly three million of Britain's lowest-paid workers, should not be abolished, the House of Commons Employment Select Committee said in a report yesterday.

The recommendation from the Conservative-dominated committee comes at the moment Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, has been consulting trade unions and employers about the councils' future.

The Government has already decided to demote next month an international Labour Organization convention which obliges Britain to maintain a minimum wage fixing machinery. Mr King will then decide if the wages councils should be reformed or abolished.

Set up by Winston Churchill in 1909, there are now 26 wages councils, covering 2,750,000 people or 11 per cent of the workforce. They establish a variety of rates of pay and conditions, the lowest adult rate last November being £47.50 a week for hairdressing. Most minimum adult rates are between £63 and £72 a week.

Government ministers argue that wages councils, by setting earnings levels businesses cannot easily pay, inhibit employment. But the select committee was not convinced and comments: "Ministers did not give an estimate of the increase in the

number of jobs which might be expected to result from abolition; when pressed to do so in respect of young people, they were unable to give the message was, 'try and see'."

The MPs say the case against abolition rests on arguments about poverty, industrial relations and justice. "Why should workers in wages councils areas be singled out for special treatment when they are not highly paid at present?"

They also echo the fears of some employers that abolition could upset some markets by providing the opportunity for competition based on wage-cutting.

The report was immediately welcomed by the Low Pay Unit. Mr Chris Pount, its director, said: "The report exposes the paucity of argument and lack of evidence on which the plans to abolish the wages councils are based."

But Mr Peter Thurnham, Conservative MP for Bolton North East, the one committee member to vote against the report, said yesterday that abolition would free employers "to restore the missing bottom rungs on the ladder of earnings opportunities".

He estimated that up to 400,000 extra people would find work.

Fifth Report from Commons Employment Committee: Wages Councils (Stationery Office, £1.35).



Sparkling start: Lord Spencer, father of the Princess of Wales, drawing a glass of spa water at the Pump Room in Bath yesterday afternoon when the fountain was re-opened for the first time in seven years. The fountain was turned off in 1978 after the discovery of an amoeba which contaminated

the water and led to the death of a young girl.

A pure new source has now been found and tourists will be able to taste the water again, at 25p a glass.

Lord Spencer is co-author, with Lady Spencer, of a book on British spas.

Falklanders plan to put islands on tourist map

From Alan Hamilton Port Stanley

Tourists who travel the remotest parts of the world in search of one-upmanship may soon be able to add the Falkland Islands to the list of destinations they throw casually across dinner tables.

Construction of the new airport at Mount Pleasant, 38 miles from the capital, Port Stanley, has spurred islanders to a flurry of schemes on how to attract holiday business to their newly vibrant economy.

The Falkland Islands Development Corporation has plans to build a chain of prefabricated mini-hotels on some of the islands richest in the abundant wildlife of the penguin, albatross and seal.

Several remote farms are ready to explain to visitors the sheep shearing life. A Stanley entrepreneur is planning a public house amid the empty moors on the new airport road. Nearby, Mr John Smith is preparing to sell his Stanley guesthouse and build a modest adventure holiday centre from which he will conduct battle-field tours.

Cruisers beware

River inspectors on the Norfolk Broads are to combat speeding boats this summer with hand-held radar speed guns and infra-red traps on waterway banks.

Carrington warning on space weapons

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Lord Carrington, secretary-general of Nato, said yesterday that the West must not allow its nuclear and conventional defences to weaken as a result of putting too many hopes on space-based defence systems before they have been proved feasible.

Speaking in London at the Royal United Services Institute, he said that the purpose of defence must remain to deter war of any kind, whether nuclear or conventional.

"We won't succeed in doing that if we fail sensibly to take full advantage of what new technology may have to offer, whether in the strategic or in the conventional field."

"But we must be careful also not to count our strategic chickens before they are hatched; and to maintain the political and technical underpinnings of our present strategy until we are sure that we have something better to put in its place."

Lord Carrington supported the efforts which Nato was making to strengthen its conventional defences.

He emphasized the importance of co-operation between

Nato members in the development or production of arms, as a means of making better use of resources.

But that would not be enough: "New money will be needed too; and it is important that we regard present levels of achievement as something not only to be maintained in real terms, but to be developed to the extent possible."

Referring to the Geneva disarmament talks, Lord Carrington said Nato believed that a security balance could and should be struck at much lower levels of arms and armed forces than was the case at present.

The security which Nato sought was not security at the expense of the Soviet Union. At a time of change in the Soviet leadership that had consistently to be made clear, and "such consistency was not something which Western governments had always found easy".

But also, "if the Soviet negotiators try to link reductions in offensive weapons to a prohibition of American research into strategic defence, they should be met with a firm 'no'". Lord Carrington said.

GLC plans own wardens

The Greater London Council is to set up an independent traffic warden force at a cost of just over £1 million.

The wardens, who will wear distinctive uniforms, will aim to catch more parking offenders than ordinary wardens. They

will have powers to issue £5 excess charge tickets and to have vehicles towed away.

It is thought the force will patrol a heavily congested area east of the City in the Borough of Tower Hamlets, which will operate the scheme.

Police must pay after car death

Mr Donald Sparrow, of Worthington Way, Colchester, won £22,500 damages in the High Court yesterday after his son Paul was knocked down and killed by a police car.

Mr Paul Sparrow, aged 28, was crossing Edgeware Road, London, in March 1982, when he was hit by the unmarked police car, on an emergency call, which was sounding its sirens. He died two days later.

Judge Harris found the police negligent but cut damages of £30,000 by 25 per cent because he found Mr Paul Sparrow partly to blame.

A boy aged three was awarded £20,000 damages for the death of his father, knocked down by a car two months before his birth in November 1981. David King and his sister Rachel, aged six, each received a £192,000 award to their mother, Mrs Estelle King, of Cambridge Street, Fimlison, London.

Man loses leg in train accident

Mr Mark Howlett, aged 25, from Heathfield, East Sussex, had a leg amputated in hospital yesterday after he was trapped between a platform and the wheels of a train at Eppingham station, near Hastings.

Ambulance teams and a doctor worked for almost an hour to free Mr Howlett, who had been running to catch the 6.24am Hastings to Charing Cross express.

Airbus makes forced landing

A British Caledonian Airbus AC10, on a flight from Gatwick to Lusaka with 90 passengers, made an emergency landing at Heathrow Airport yesterday after one of its two engines failed.

The engine failed shortly after take-off but the aircraft was unable to return to Gatwick because of thickening fog. It was diverted to Heathrow where emergency services stood by as it made a safe landing.

Blind man's keen ears trap thief

The sharp hearing of Mr Bill Penfold, the blind manager of the charity shop in Bow, east London, brought about the prosecution of a voluntary worker on a charge of stealing from the till. He heard the rustle of notes, Thames Magistrates' Court was told, yesterday.

Peggy Chambers, aged 35, of Turin Street, Bethnal Green, admitted two charges of stealing a total of £34 from the London Fund for the Blind. She was remanded on bail until June 10 for reports.

Cash machines out of action

About half the 1,600 cash machines run by Lloyds Bank were out of order yesterday, because of "teething troubles" with a new computer program designed to increase the system's capacity.

Lloyds said that the machines in seven of the bank's 16 regions were closed down. The problem was at the bank's operations centre in Blackfriars, central London.

Patient dies

A woman in her forties who was the fourth patient to have a combined heart and lung transplant operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, died at the hospital yesterday.

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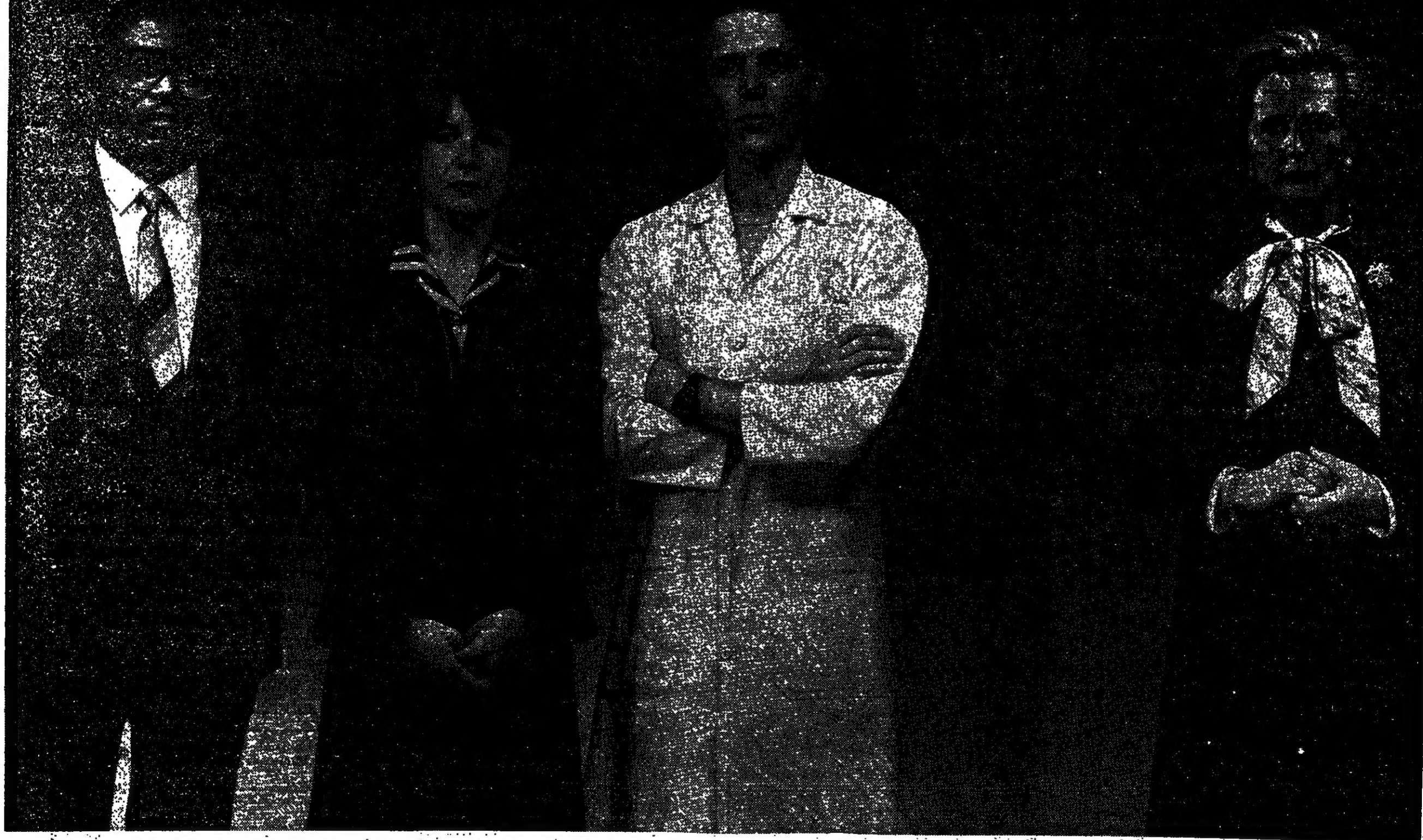
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THREE OUT OF FOUR LONDONERS WANT A SINGLE ELECTED AUTHORITY FOR LONDON.



One month ago the Harris Opinion Poll showed clearly how Londoners felt their city should be run.

Three quarters believe London as a whole needs a democratically elected authority.*

On the other hand, the Government seems to think that in some cases the 32 individual boroughs can take the place of a single body.

Most Londoners know that a city as large and as complex as London needs one authority to co-ordinate many of its services.

In other cases they seem to think that Joint Committees and Government controlled Quangos will know what's best for the people.

That cannot be right when they're not directly elected by Londoners.

The fact is, no matter what anybody thinks of the way the GLC runs London, Londoners still want a single elected authority to perform the same function.

The Government still has time to listen to what the people are saying. We think they should.

*SOURCE: HARRIS OPINION POLL APRIL 1985 FOR THAMES NEWS (THAMES TV).

GLC, COUNTY HALL, LONDON SE1

سكرا من الامرين

Aftermath of jail riots

France struggles to solve powder-keg problem of overcrowded prisons

From Diana Geddes, Paris

An uneasy calm has descended on France's prison system after the spate of violence and unrest in prisons across the country last week, but the Government remains uncomfortably aware that it is sitting on a powder-keg and the situation could turn into something much worse at any moment.

M. Robert Badinter, the Justice Minister, has admitted that overcrowding is the main cause. The prison population is at its highest level since just after the war, with nearly 45,000 prisoners crowded into buildings designed to accommodate 32,000. In many remand prisons, there are often three or even four prisoners to a cell.

"In summer, I tremble every time there is a heat wave," M. Badinter said in an interview earlier this year. "The more people there are in prison, the more difficulties there are for the prison staff, the more acute the problem of surveillance becomes and the worse the conditions of prison life get."

"One is forced to restrict the time for exercise, to reduce the number of showers, to cut the length of family visits, and so on. Everything becomes a source of tension. For three-and-a-half years now, the situation in the prisons has been a source of anxiety and humiliation for me. Our prisons are not the worst in Europe, but

some of them are unworthy of France."

M. Badinter bemoans the fact that France's expenditure on its prison system is the lowest as a proportion of GDP for any European country.

The Government has created 2,000 new prison places since it came to power four years ago, and M. Badinter has just announced that another 2,000 will be created by 1987, but that is still not nearly enough.

M. Badinter himself has said that a further 8,000 places are urgently needed. But that would entail an annual outlay of some 1.6 billion francs (£85 million) each place costs an average of 400,000 francs, and that is money the hard-pressed Government cannot afford.

Furthermore, although everyone wants more prisons, there is enormous resistance if it is suggested that they be built on people's own doorsteps. M. Badinter has been trying instead to think of ways to reduce the prison population without being accused by the right of being soft on criminals. The ratio of prisoners to size of population is about average for a Western industrialized country (and rather lower than in Britain). But France has the second highest rate of remand prisoners in the world, after Italy, with half of its prison population awaiting trial.

The examining magistrate in

a particular case has total discretion over whether to free on bail or detain in prison a person after he or she has been charged.

M. Badinter has sought to restrict the magistrate's power by requiring that lawyers for the prosecution and the defence be present at the session at which such a decision is taken. Previously, only the detainee was required to be present.

In his attempt to reduce overcrowding, M. Badinter has also sought to introduce alternatives to prison, such as community work orders, but their use is still very limited.

Much has been done to help "humanize" France's old-fashioned, austere prisons since the Socialists came to power, but life there is still intolerable for many inmates as the periodic protests, hunger strikes and high number of suicides and self-mutilations bear witness. Six prisoners have committed suicide in the past 10 days, bringing the total number this year to 20. Last year, 58 committed suicide.

The suicide rate among prisoners is much higher than the already exceptionally high rate for French society as a whole. Most suicides in prison involve young prisoners awaiting trial. For every one successful suicide, there are believed to be four attempts and 40 acts of self-violence.



Not the eye of a needle, or the gates of heaven but security checks for all at the Papal mass.

Pope's salutary warning to the rich

Reuter, AP - The Pope delivered a strong warning at an open-air Mass in Luxembourg yesterday that increasing affluence was causing a drift from the faith and a dwindling number of priests.

He told the congregation of some 50,000, the largest crowd of his two-day visit to the Grand Duchy, that the tiny country had overcome war and political trouble to achieve a high standard of living.

He said the affluent society had begun to achieve what the Reformation failed to do. "People today have been dazzled by progress and prosperity and often look only to

earth. They look no further than the world in which they are enclosed, they accept secularization."

"Man's blindness leads him to cherish illusions and to make idols of earthly realities, which results in deep disillusionment and suicidal behavior."

The Pope's visit to Luxembourg has been marked by a return to traditional Christian themes, in contrast to the interludic church politics which dominated his Netherlands trip.

The Pope said Mass on a raised altar on Ascension Thursday, a church feast marking Christ's return to

heaven and a national holiday here.

Church officials say that 97.3 per cent of Luxembourg's population of 366,000 is Roman Catholic.

"Open up your working week to God by keeping the sabbath holy and partaking regularly of the eucharist," John Paul said during his homily. "Respect the Lord's day as a precious gift."

He added: "In this way we can avoid becoming the slaves of work or entertainment."

Although 95 per cent of the Duchy's 365,000 population are registered Catholics, only 25 per cent regularly attend Mass.

The Pope's Ascension Day message was seen as a rallying cry to Catholics all over the world.

In his greeting to the Pope, Father Michel Schmitt, director of a seminary, said: "There are no longer enough numbers to cover the various priestly duties in our diocese."

The average age of priests in Luxembourg is over 61 years old and no ordinations are planned in the next year.

The Pope continued his Luxembourg trip with a visit to the tomb of 7th century Saint Willibrord, near the West German border, before continuing to Belgium.

Kohl spurns pressure to halt Silesian address

From Frank Johnson Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany can expect several days of being asked whether he still intends to address a Silesian exile group in June, or of being told that he should not.

The Silesian, the paper of the most militant of the exiles, and even then of only a small number, has just published an article denouncing the almost universally admired speech of President Richard von Weizsäcker to the Bundestag on the subject of the fortieth anniversary of the Second World War. Herr Kohl is due to address a conference of the Silesian exiles Association in Hanover, which lasts from June 14 to 16.

The article, among other things, said President Weizsäcker's view that Hitler and Germany caused the war was simplistic, and failed to take into account the injustice of Versailles after the First World War. Furthermore, Churchill and Roosevelt were war-mongers who used the excuse of the persecution of the Jews to destroy Germany as a great power.

All this has nothing, as such, to do with Silesia - the territory lost to Poland after the Second World War - which was not taken from Germany at Versailles. It is simply the version of the origins of the war to be found in the various, small-circulation right-wing newspapers, with names such as the National Zeitung, sold on Railway bookstalls.

The Social Democrats solemnly called on Herr Kohl not to attend the meeting.

But Herr Kohl has said the article was "dumb" and unrepresentative of exile opinion, and that he still intends to be in Hanover.

Gunmen kidnap Portuguese in Mozambique

Maputo (AFP) - A woman and three children, all Portuguese, were kidnapped on Wednesday on the road between Maputo and the Swaziland border, presumably by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, the Mozambican news agency reported.

The woman was named as Senhora Celeste Lemos, and the three children, who were travelling with her, are a girl and two boys aged between nine and 11.

The gunmen were said to have burnt Senhora Lemos's car and taken her and the three children away. The security forces were reported to be searching for them.

Helicopter plunges into Zimbabwe lake

From Jan Raath, Harare

A Zimbabwe Air Force pilot crashed his French-made Alouette III helicopter into Lake Kariba on Tuesday night, killing himself and five other occupants.

The accident occurred near the Wafa Wafa training camp on the lake shore where Zimbabwe's paratroop unit, the 1st Commando Battalion, was carrying out manoeuvres.

The Ministry of Defence said the Alouette appeared to turn away in its final approach to the landing strip and crashed into the lake. Air Marshal Azim Daudpota, the air force commander, said yesterday a board of inquiry had been called to

investigate the accident and until then it would be premature to speculate on the causes.

The accident occurred at 7pm, well after dark. Sources said night flying by helicopters was strictly contrary to standing orders.

Although the names of the dead had not been published by late yesterday morning, sources said the pilot was an air lieutenant who qualified as a helicopter pilot last year. He was one of those trained by Pakistani instructors to fill the gap left by the hundreds of white pilots who have left the Air Force since independence.

Doctors' ban hits Senegal poor

From Susan MacDonald, Dakar

Hard-pressed Senegalese doctors and medical workers have called a week-long national strike to protest against low wages, unhygienic working conditions and the chronic lack of drugs and medical supplies available in state hospitals and health centres.

Trade unions have been urging the Government for over a year to improve the country's health services, without success. Agreements reached after a two-day strike last July have not

been respected by the Government and a three-day strike at the beginning of last week seemed only to serve to harden the Government's position.

This latest week-long strike is causing real suffering amongst the poorer population, especially in the country areas where health centres are unmanned. In urban areas some form of minimum services are being maintained in hospitals with military management, thanks to the requisitioning of

military and civilian medical staff.

Senegalese doctors say they work under constant risk of infection and that they must sometimes stand by and watch people die for lack of drugs to cure them.

Senegal is suffering from a series of strikes and student unrest, due to the economic situation. The Government feels that it has to stand firm against the rising tide of protests.

Philippine troops kill 27 rebels in six-hour battle

Manila - Government troops killed 27 communist rebels and wounded 15 others in a bloody six-hour battle in the southern Philippines, the state-run news agency yesterday reported. (Keith Dalton writes).

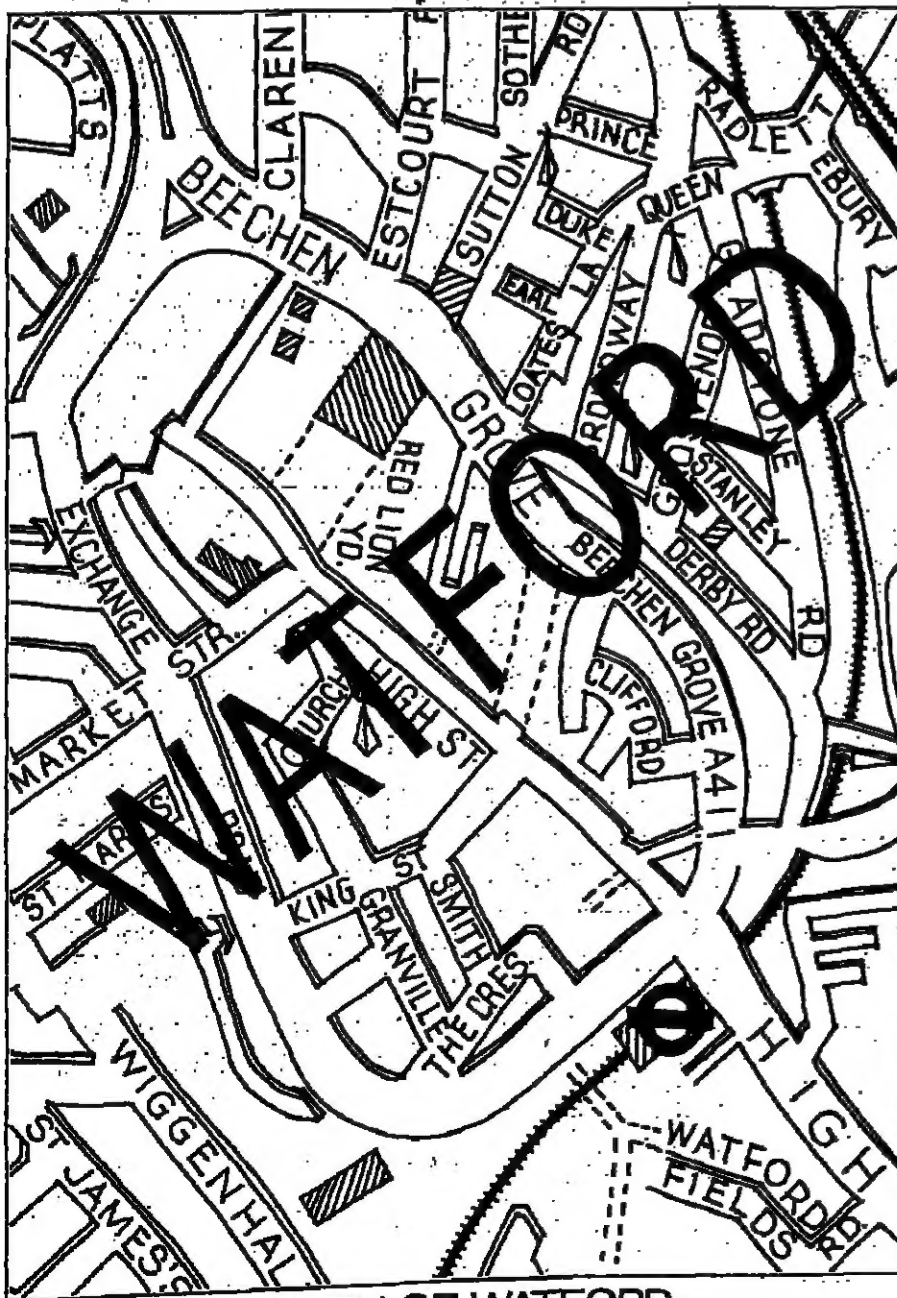
More than 150 rebels of the New People's Army were repulsed by 22 soldiers and militiamen when they tried to overrun a Philippines constabulary camp in the town of Lupon, Davao Oriental province, the

Philippine news agency said.

One soldier and a member of the civilian Home Defence Force, who were on guard duty, were killed in the initial attack on the camp at 4.30 am. Twelve troopers were wounded.

Several rounds of mortar fire landed inside the camp before mid-morning when troop reinforcements arrived with two armoured personnel vehicles which machine-gunned the rebel lines, the agency said.

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González launches talks with union on cutting police links to Army

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Talks about transforming Spain's national police force into a wholly civilian body, no longer led by army officers and subject to a military code of discipline, opened here yesterday between a senior Interior Ministry official and the biggest police union.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, paved the way last week for the talks, which are likely to prove difficult, when he publicly dissociated himself from the tough stand taken by Señor José Barriomuevo, the Interior Minister, and reiterated the Government's intention to demilitarize the national police.

The Interior Minister, during 2½ years in office has had considerable success in fighting Basque separatist terrorism is currently at the centre of controversy on several fronts.

His critics accuse him of failing to show the sensitivity required for higher standards in the police force now Spain is a democracy, and failing to recognise the need to break firmly with the methods the

Spanish police used during the Franco years. The right-wing opposition Popular Alliance, led by Señor Manuel Fraga, has called for Señor Barriomuevo's resignation after the discovery earlier this week that a police intelligence unit responsible to the Interior Ministry has been spying on its internal proceedings.

The Socialist government ordered an inquiry amid cries about a "Spanish Watergate", but both the Interior Minister and Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Prime Minister, who keeps a close watch on party affairs, have denied using the information acquired by the police or having ordered such surveillance.

● **EIGHT HURT:** At least eight policemen were injured yesterday, several seriously, when a bomb exploded under their van in the northern Spanish city of Basauri, police said (Reuters reports).

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack which bore the hallmark

of the Basque guerrilla separatist organization ETA.

In another attack yesterday a bomb damaged a government traffic control office in the northern city of Lérida. Nobody was injured.

● **LA LINEA:** Señor Manuel Fraga has said that he would not close the Gibraltar-Spain frontier if he came to power (our Gibraltar correspondent writes). Speaking at a seminar on Gibraltar, held in La Linea, Señor Fraga quickly added that in special circumstances he would reserve the right, under the Treaty of Utrecht, to close the frontier.

Señor Fraga told reporters that the reciprocal rights announced in Geneva last February were not being enforced, and that only the British side was getting the benefit of the opening.

He would not accept that the Gibraltarians could have the right to decide the future of Gibraltar, but "they can be British if they want to".

He rejected condominium, except as a transitional status.

French beat cholera at Ethiopian relief camp

Addis Ababa (NYT) - French doctors say they have successfully contained an outbreak of cholera at the Ethiopian famine relief camp in Korem.

"We still have two or three cases," said Dr Brigitte Vasset, a member of the Médecins sans Frontières team working at the camp, "but it is under control."

Aid workers said the announcement was likely to stir controversy because the Ethiopian Government has long denied the presence of cholera, a highly infectious disease characterized by diarrhoea, rapid dehydration and painful cramps. Government spokesmen have maintained that cases of supposed cholera have instead been acute diarrhoea.

There are two reasons why Ethiopia may be reluctant to admit the existence of cholera: It would almost certainly mean curtailing exports at a time when the country is badly in need of foreign exchange; and it would put the Government under pressure to halt its controversial programme to resettle 1.5 million famine victims from the north.

There are no reliable figures on how many deaths have been caused by the disease. At Korem fewer than 250 people, about 20 per cent of those infected, died over the last month and a half, said Dr Vasset.

A senior Western diplomat estimated that at least several hundred additional deaths due to cholera have taken place at other relief centres since December. There may also be cholera in rural areas outside the camps.

Although some medical workers and aid officials have been saying privately since December that they believed cholera was spreading in a number of areas, Médecins sans Frontières is the first and, so far, the only organization to use the word publicly.



Bare bones: Mr Long examining the dinosaur bones found in the Painted Desert

Bones of oldest dinosaur found in Arizona

Berkeley, California (AP) - A dinosaur skeleton more than 225 million years old has been found in Arizona's Painted Desert. Researchers say the remains are the oldest ever found in North America.

The well-preserved bones are of an animal believed to be about the size of an Alsatian dog, but with a long neck and tail, said Mr Robert Long, leader of a team of paleontologists from the University of California at Berkeley.

The Dinosaur was a plant eater and "rather clumsy", Long said. It was three or four million years older than any dinosaur remains ever discovered in North America.

But Mr Michael Greenwood, curator of the Berkeley Museum of Paleontology, said: "It's the oldest dinosaur in the world, no doubt about it."

Mother jailed for burning, beating and starving son

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A mother who burnt, beat and starved her son, keeping him locked in a cupboard and chained to the lavatory, has been sentenced together with her male companion to seven years' imprisonment, despite a dramatic last-minute appeal by the boy to be reunited with his "parents".

David, now aged 14, who has been living in a children's home since his escape from his mother's flat three years ago, told the judge that he had been deprived of a proper family life for 12 years and that he wanted the accused to be allowed to go free so that he could "spend the few years I have left of my childhood" with his mother, "father" and half-brother.

However, counsel for the prosecution urged the jury of five men and four women to consider before reaching their verdict the case not only of David but of all the thousands of "martyred" children in France. Every year between 40,000 and 50,000 children were the victims of physical, sexual or psychological abuse and violence, usually by their own families. Some 300 to 400 died every year. Society must express its severe disapproval of such acts, he said.

From the outset David's mother, Françoise Bisson, now aged 39, had rejected her son. He was the product of a "one-night stand" with a married man, and as soon as he was born, she turned him out to child minder. A year later she met and started living with her present companion, Claude Chevet, now aged 36, by whom she had a second son, Laurent.

At the age of two, David was brought back to live with his family, but his mother, herself a

rejected, battered child, never seemed to manage to form a proper relationship with him, although she cosseted and lavished affection on Laurent.

At first David led a more or less normal life. But one day, when he was four or five, his mother suddenly lost her temper because he would not eat his food, and plunged his hands into a basin of boiling water, holding them down so that the skin peeled off and his fingers glued together. She claims it was an accident.

From that moment he was kept hidden and imprisoned. By day, he was tied to the leg of a bed or a pipe, and by night he slept in the bathroom, chained to the lavatory. Then, when he was 10, the family moved house and he was locked into a dark, airless cupboard, measuring 10ft by 5ft, from where he was able to sneak out only when his brother found the key in their mother's absence.

He was often beaten and given little to eat. When the family went away on a winter sports holiday, he was left behind, locked in his cupboard, with a few scraps of bread and cheese. On his escape at the age of 12, he measured 4ft 4in, weighed only 4st 2lb, and could neither read nor write despite being above average intelligence, as the psychiatric reports later showed.

No one had ever suspected his existence. Françoise Bisson was considered by neighbours and friends to be a good, affectionate mother, well-dressed, polite, hard-working and having a good relationship with her rather ineffectual companion, a supermarket supervisor, who went along meekly with her treatment of her child.

VDU linked to birth problems

Tokyo (AP) - More than one third of pregnant women questioned about working with computer video displays reported feeling or encountering abnormalities such as miscarriages, a union official said yesterday.

The general council of Trade Unions, or Sohyo, surveyed 12,121 male and female workers who used video display tubes. Among those questioned were 259 women who gave birth or became pregnant, and 91 of them, at 36.4 per cent, claimed they "felt" experienced abnormalities. The survey set no standards for defining abnormality.

About 27 per cent of the pregnant women reported experiencing complications during pregnancy and 20 per cent reported miscarriages, premature deliveries. More than one third of the pregnant women said they experienced difficulties during both pregnancy and delivery, according to the survey.

It showed reported abnormalities increasing in proportion to the amount of time spent facing video displays. The rate was 25 per cent for those who used the displays less than one hour a day, 46 per cent for those who used them between three and four hours daily, and 64 per cent for those with more than six hours a day exposure.

The survey, the first of its kind by Sohyo, is intended as a first step leading to an expert medical study. Meanwhile, Sohyo said it would advise against pregnant women using video displays.

China trade accord with East Berlin

East Berlin (Reuters) - The Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, yesterday agreed to increase bilateral trade talks with East German officials, the official ADN news agency said.

Mr Li, who arrived on Wednesday at the head of Peking's most senior delegation to East Europe in 20 years, also briefed the East German Deputy Prime Minister, Herr Wolfgang Raubfuss, on China's planned economic reforms.

The ADN report suggested that important issues dividing the two governments, such as Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, were not tackled. But it described the atmosphere of the talks as "open", and said the two men agreed to increase bilateral trade turnover in the years 1986-1990.

East German chemical industry experts and Chinese industry officials attended the talks. It was not clear if the two sides would sign any firm agreements before Mr Li's departure.

The official report on yesterday's meetings contrasted with that issued on Wednesday by East German talks with the Marxist President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo.

ADN said Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader and President Sassou-Nguesso had reached complete agreement on all major international issues.

Mr Li's meeting appeared to have stopped short of such full agreement.

Honduras unions threaten strike for voting reform

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

Trade unions in Honduras are threatening a general strike next week unless a seven-week-old constitutional crisis surrounding the civilian President is resolved quickly.

The prospect of 300,000 workers and peasants downing tools to force President Roberto Suazo Cordova to give way to widespread demands for election reforms raises the possibility of the Army, which has so far remained aloof, being forced to step in to repress the strike or to remove him from office.

The President and the armed forces chief, General Walter Lopez, are to leave for Washington on Monday for discussion with President Reagan expected to produce new economic and military agreements with the United States.

American co-operation with Honduras, which has become the centre of the Reagan Administration's strategy to defend democracy in Central America, depends largely on a smooth and democratic transition of power at the November general elections.

"The United States has made clear to the military that Suazo must finish his term. They don't want a coup," a Western diplomat said. "In a country that is supposed to be consolidating democracy, you can't go around removing the President." A US official added:

"There will be no coup unless there is public disorder," said another Western observer.

Trade union federations began voting for a strike this

week after Roman Catholic Church efforts to mediate came to nothing in weekend meetings between belligerent factions.

Worker and peasant organizations have thrown their weight, some say at the Army's secret prompting, behind a call from dissident congressmen both of the President's ruling Liberal Party and the opposition parties for internal elections, based on the American system, to choose November's presidential candidates.

President Suazo has been able to manipulate the choice of a successor under a nominating system deeply susceptible to the time-honoured tradition of presidential patronage.

Though he cannot himself serve a second term, he would remain the power behind the presidency on the widely-held assumption that the Liberals will win the election easily.

If the strike goes ahead, President Suazo has said he will declare it illegal under a constitutional ban on political strikes. He has also threatened to declare a state of siege.

"The Suazo steamroller rolls on," said a Western observer. "He holds most of the cards. He's got the machinery and the money on his side. Can he be stopped? Unless the workers go into the streets or the Army loses patience, he's got it made."

"But one can't say that with very much confidence, because there have been so many upsets here in the past 10 years or more. There could be violence."

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	31-35	£5.00	£4.50	£48
	36-40	£5.40	£4.80	£72
	41-45	£6.00	£5.20	£96
PLAN B £20,000 if death is accidental	20-30	£8.00	£7.50	£48
	31-35	£8.00	£7.50	£48
	36-40	£8.40	£7.80	£72
	41-45	£9.00	£8.20	£96
PLAN C £35,000 if death is accidental	20-30	£12.00	£11.50	£48
	31-35	£12.00	£11.50	£48
	36-40	£12.40	£11.80	£72
	41-45	£13.00	£12.20	£96
PLAN D £50,000 if death is accidental	20-30	£15.00	£14.50	£48
	31-35	£15.00	£14.50	£48
	36-40	£15.40	£14.80	£72
	41-45	£16.00	£15.20	£96
PLAN E £65,000 if death is accidental	20-30	£16.50	£16.00	£48
	31-35	£16.50	£16.00	£48
	36-40	£16.90	£16.40	£72
	41-45	£17.50	£17.00	£96



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To see exactly how much, you first need to decide how much protection you need.

The rough rule of thumb is, multiply the amount you earn by ten. So if you earn, say, £6,500 a year, you need about £65,000 of insurance cover.

Now take a look at the 'Ready Reckoner'. First you'll notice there are five different low cost Cover Plans to choose from, one of which will be right for you. Then you'll see just how much our non-smoker policy will save you. For example, £65,000 of cover could cost you as little as 41p a day. Yet you could be saving up to £390 on the normal cost.

And applying just couldn't be easier. When you've decided which of the five Cover Plans is right for you simply fill in the application form below.

Normally if you can answer 'no' to the four questions there's no need for a medical. But even if you do have to answer 'yes' to any of them, don't worry. We may still be able to accept you. Ring Melinda or Sally on our 01-930 2976 Hotline if you've got any queries.

Return your application and cheque to us by 1st June 1985, and you will make an immediate extra saving of up to £24, because we'll provide your first month's cover for £1 no matter which Plan you choose.

After receiving your policy you have 28 days to cancel it and have your money refunded if you are not fully satisfied.

No salesman will call. Sun Life Non-smoker Cover Plan. The policy that gives you full credit for being a non-smoker.

I DECLARE:

- I have not smoked any cigarettes in the last twelve months and do not intend to do so.
- Everything I have written in this application is true and complete to the best of my belief.
- I have disclosed all facts known to me and requested by Sun Life of Canada.
- This application together with any further information supplied by me in connection with this application shall be the basis of the life assurance policy.
- Failure by me to disclose any information known to me and requested by Sun Life of Canada may lead to a claim being adjusted or rejected.

I consent to the Company seeking medical information from any doctor at any time who has attended me concerning anything which affects my physical and mental health, or seeking information from any insurance office to which a proposal has been made for insurance on my life and I authorize the giving of such information. I enclose a cheque for £1 payable to Sun Life of Canada.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

Available only to persons living in the United Kingdom.
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, incorporated in Canada in 1868 as limited company. A mutual company since 1962. 2, 3 & 4 Colindale Avenue, London NW9 1SD.

To: Sun Life of Canada, Department DM, Freeport, London SW15 5YX (No stamp required)

I would like to take out a Non-smoker Cover Plan. I understand that it will cost me only £1 for my first month's cover so long as I send you this form by 1st June 1985. I also understand that if I am not fully satisfied with my policy, I have 28 days in which I may choose to cancel it and have my money refunded.

Tick box for level of insurance protection cover required
Plan A ☐ Plan B ☐ Plan C ☐ Plan D ☐ Plan E ☐

SURNAME (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) _____ (block capitals please) (maiden name if applicable)

FIRST NAMES _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

Do you have a bank current account? Yes ☐ No ☐

DATE OF BIRTH Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

One of the world's largest life insurance companies.

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NON-SMOKER COVER PLAN

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Gloves off as UK and US hammer Kremlin over Helsinki violations

From John Best, Ottawa

Stinging attacks on the Soviet Union by the American and British delegations signal that the gloves are off at a 35-nation conference here reviewing compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

The US delegate, Mr Richard Shultz, this week delivered a scathing indictment of the Kremlin's record, accusing the Soviet Union of suppressing Helsinki monitoring groups by imprisoning their members or putting them in mental hospitals.

"Three of these courageous men and women - Ukrainian monitors Oleksy Tykhonchuk and Yuri Lytvyn, and Armenian monitor Eduard Arutunyan - died last year due to medical neglect, maltreatment or both in Soviet labour camps."

Only last month, he said, a well known Soviet dissident and Helsinki monitor, Yuri Orlov,

was severely beaten by unknown attackers at his place of exile in Siberia. Mr Shultz listed human rights violations by 177 people in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries.

He warned the Russians that performance in human rights is linked inextricably to all aspects of improved bilateral relations, including a Soviet-US arms reduction agreement.

Mr Shultz's speech followed by one day a statement by Sir Anthony Williams, leader of the British delegation, which also contained a warning that widespread human rights violations were endangering the Helsinki agreement on East-West security and co-operation.

In a clear reference to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other East European countries, he said: "It is the failure of the governments concerned to repudiate the kind

of practices we hear of - police brutality, harsh treatment in labour camps, abuse of psychiatry and a wide variety of punishments and pressures - which inevitably suggest to the impartial mind that these governments are simply uninterested in human rights and fundamental freedoms."

He asked pointedly how a country that reneged on its obligations under the Helsinki accord could be relied on to honour a treaty on the non-use of force, such as Moscow has proposed.

"There is growing scepticism - and not only in the United Kingdom - about the true merits of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole, about the whole Helsinki process," Sir Anthony said.

The meeting is closed to the press.

The conference began last week and closes on June 17.

Police keep eye on fortress homes

From Trevor Fishlock, Philadelphia

Two more houses in Philadelphia occupied by members of the anti-society group Move were being watched closely by police yesterday as the search for bodies continued in the wreckage of the fortress house bombed and burnt out on Monday.

Eleven charred bodies, including four children, are now being examined. The police do not know how many people were in the house.

Police in unmarked cars maintained a 24-hour surveillance of the two other Move houses. One has its windows and doors stoutly barricaded with planks. The other has what seems to be the start of some fortifications, and is apparently occupied by three women and several children.

Yesterday one of the women, wearing her hair in dreadlocks like most Move members, would say only that she had heard accounts of the shoot-out on the radio and that "what goes on here is Move business".

Meanwhile, a woman arrested after escaping from the burnt-out Move house in Osage Avenue appeared in court on charges of making terrorist threats. She was remanded in custody with bail set at \$3.25 million (£2.6 million).

The woman, Miss Ramona Africa (all members of Move take the surname Africa) demanded: "When are you going to charge Wilson Goode (the Mayor) with murder?"

A boy of 13 who survived the shoot-out is being guarded in hospital, where he is being treated for burns.

A man who co-founded Move 13 years ago told a Philadelphia newspaper that the movement had started as an expression of an idealistic simple life. Mr John Glassey, who is white, said he left Move because his black co-founder, Mr John Africa, perverted the movement.

"They are raising ismatics," Mr Glassey said. He was a prosecution witness at Mr John Africa's trial on weapons charges in 1981. Mr Africa was

acquitted and has not been heard of for some time.

Sixteen Move members are in prison, some of them for murdering a policeman in a shoot-out at a fortified house in Philadelphia in 1978.

The controversy about the extraordinary police action in bombing the Move house goes on, although Mr Goode, facing the most severe test of his administration, has the public behind him, according to two opinion polls published yesterday.

One poll said 61 per cent of the city's people approved of his actions. The other gave him 71 per cent support. Mr Goode, Philadelphia's first black mayor, gets the same level of backing from black and white citizens.

He has announced a commission to investigate the shooting, the bombing, and the subsequent fire which destroyed 53 homes and damaged eight others in the pleasant residential neighbourhood.

The mayor continues to

defend the police. Under relentless questioning at a press conference, he remained cool as he insisted the fire was an accident. He said the bombing was meant to knock out Move's rooftop fortification and open the way for the use of tear gas or water to clear out the group without loss of life.

The explosives would not have been used if the authorities had known there was inflammable material in the house, the Mayor said. But the among unanswerable questions had apparently announced over the loudspeaker used to harangue their neighbours that they had petrol in the house, and when police new there were children inside.

The commission of inquiry will also ask why the fire brigade did not tackle the fire for at least an hour after it began. The official explanation is that the firemen might have been shot at, but the Fire Commissioner has said that

allowing the fire to burn "worked to the city's advantage".

Details are emerging of the early stages of the siege in which police tried to assault the Move house through the cellar. They blasted a hole in the basement of a neighbouring house, but Move had anticipated the assault and opened fire from gun slits cut in the basement walls of their house.

A number of police officers outside Philadelphia have criticized the way the operation was handled.

Despite the apparent public support of the action, the image of the police undoubtedly has been hurt at a time when it was improving after being sunk in stories of corruption and extortion, during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Mayor has promised the 250 people made homeless by the fire that their houses will be rebuilt by Christmas. Nevertheless, the residents are suing the city, the Mayor and the police chief for £10 million.

Shultz tells Reagan of fruitless trip

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State reported to President Reagan yesterday on his meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, in Vienna, which produced no agreement on a date for a US-Soviet summit and no meetings of minds on any of the main issues in the Geneva arms talks.

Mr Shultz also gave the President an assessment of his trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt, before the Vienna talks.

The Secretary of State, clearly disappointed by the lack of progress achieved during his protracted discussions with Mr Gromyko, admitted bluntly that "we have not been able to settle on when or where a summit meeting will take place".

US officials said they saw little chance of an early breakthrough in the Geneva arms talks, due to resume on May 30.

Genscher's hopes high for East-West summit

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

There was no serious obstacle to a US-Soviet summit this year, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, said in Vienna yesterday.

He was speaking after what he called open and friendly talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

In the most informative and relaxed press briefing of the week, Herr Genscher said West Germany was committed to improving its relations with Moscow, despite differences over disarmament.

East-West relations had been at the centre of the hour-and-a-half session, but Herr Genscher had also raised the issue of human rights and had asked that the number of Soviet exit visas to West Germany be "significantly raised".

The request coincided with a report from an agency in Vienna noting that about 11 Soviet Jews had been allowed out of Russia.

The two ministers also discussed the tenth anniversary

celebrations next August of the Helsinki accord on human rights. Herr Genscher believed that both Soviet and American foreign ministers would attend.

He denied reports in a Vienna newspaper that Mr Gromyko had seriously disagreed with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, in favouring Vienna over New York as the venue for a summit.

Herr Genscher said Mr Gromyko gave no hint of favouring the Austrian capital.

Great efforts were needed to achieve an East-West accord, especially on disarmament, Herr Genscher said, but Mr Shultz's six hours of talks with Mr Gromyko on Tuesday had set out definite goals for negotiation at a summit.

On disarmament, Herr Genscher believed that all sides would expect "significant steps forward" at the next round of the Geneva talks. He made it clear, however, that Mr Gromyko had reiterated the Kremlin's criticism of President Reagan's Star Wars project.

Sakharov force-fed while on hunger strike

Moscow (AP) - The dissident physicist, Dr Andrei Sakharov, went on his third hunger strike at his exile home in Gorky last month, but authorities put him in hospital and forced him to eat after five days, sources in Moscow said yesterday.

Dr Sakharov, aged 64, who won the Nobel peace prize in 1975, remains in forced isolation in the closed city of Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow.

There was no word whether Dr Sakharov carried out a threat to resign from the Academy of Sciences last Friday to protest at his colleagues' failure to help him or his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, the sources said.

Mrs Bonner, who once acted as Dr Sakharov's conduit to the West, was sentenced to five years' exile in Gorky last summer for anti-Soviet slander.

The sources said they had no information to confirm rumours circulating in the West last week that Sakharov was preparing to let Dr Sakharov and Mrs Bonner leave the country.

News of Dr Sakharov's hunger strike came in a letter dated May 3 and written in the physicist's own handwriting. It

was delivered to Moscow by a circuitous route.

Dr Sakharov, who fasted in November, 1981, and May, 1984, "started a new hunger strike on April 16. He said he was taken to a hospital on April 21 and forced to eat."

The latest news from Gorky was in a brief telegram from Mrs Bonner dated May 8, before Dr Sakharov's May 10 deadline for resigning from the Academy, and provided little information beyond that the couple were in "a more or less good state", the sources said.

Dr Sakharov went on hunger strike in 1981 to press demands that Mrs Bonner's daughter-in-law, Mrs Lina Alexeyeva, be allowed to join her husband in the United States. She was later allowed to go and the couple ended the fast.

On May 2, 1984, Dr Sakharov declared a hunger strike seeking permission for Mrs Bonner to go abroad for medical treatment, a Moscow friend told reporters at the time. Mrs Bonner suffers from eye and heart ailments. She was allowed to go to Italy for medical treatment in 1975, 1977 and 1979.

Gorbachov's Leningrad walkabout

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's "walkabout" in Leningrad, his first foray to a Soviet city other than Moscow, was intended to keep up the momentum of his campaign for discipline and reform, according to party sources.

Pravda yesterday carried front-page reports of the Soviet leader's visit to Leningrad, Russia's second city, and television showed still photographs of him talking to workers on the shop floor at the huge Kirov engineering plant.

As in the case of Mr Gorbachov's "walkabout" in an industrial area of Moscow last month, when he visited a factory and housing estate and dropped in on a young couple for tea, no film was shown of the Leningrad tour, during which he again stopped to chat to workers.

Observers said his informal and outgoing populist style was at variance with his simultaneous desire to avoid a "personality cult".

The Kremlin also has uncomfortable memories of Alexander's visit to a Moscow factory in 1983, when a worker told him his wages were above the norm because of illegal practices. The exchange was censured in Pravda.

Mr Gorbachov's dialogue with the people of Leningrad was not published in detail yesterday. Instead Pravda said everybody had spoken in favour of his bold decisions and energetic actions, and had applauded his vigorous fight against waste, drunkenness, smuggling off the state, and "other negative phenomena".

At the Kirov works he discussed his programme for introducing new technology with a group of young foremen.

"We can and must master technology," observed Mr Gorbachov, whose main preoccupation at the moment appears to be the sluggish economy and harnessing rather than a theatrical summit with President Reagan in New York.



Lebanon victims: The kidnappers released these photographs. Top, left to right: Pastor Benjamin Weir; Marcel Carton; Father Lawrence Jenko; William Buckley; Terry Anderson.

Hostage pictures carry grim warning

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The six photographs were a little grainy, the sort of amateur snapshots that usually appear in passports. Most of the faces were unsmiling.

Terry Anderson, the Associated Press Bureau chief in Beirut, seemed thinner than when he was kidnapped in Beirut two months ago - his glasses were missing and he was staring short-temperedly into the camera, sporting a new bushy moustache.

William Buckley, the political officer at the American Embassy in Beirut - kidnapped in March last year - looked drained of energy and emotion, staring desolately at his captors. Only the French diplomat, Marcel Fontaine, grinned at the camera.

Perhaps most of the six men,

all prisoners of the Shia Muslim "Islamic Jihad" movement, knew what was happening. "Islamic Jihad" wants to exchange the six for 17 Shia Muslims, mostly Iraqis, held in a Kuwaiti prison for their part in bombing attacks on the American and French Embassies there last year. And the cold and grim little message which the gunmen handed out with the photographs to local newspapers in Beirut yesterday told its own story.

Addressing the families of the six men - the others are Benjamin Weir, an American Presbyterian minister, Lawrence Jenko, an American Roman Catholic priest, and Marcel Caton, the French Embassy protocol officer - "Islamic Jihad" said that their release "depends on your intervention with your Govern-

ments to pressure their agents in Kuwait to release all our brothers imprisoned there".

More ominously, the message continued: "For the last time, we wish to stress that all contact with your relatives will be cut off and the consequences will be catastrophic if you do not act seriously and force your Governments to intervene for their release. We will not wait long. We will act in a way that will terrorize America and France forever."

By releasing the six photographs, "Islamic Jihad", which claimed responsibility for the bombing of the American and French military headquarters in Beirut in 1983, as well as the destruction of the US Embassy here, is in effect cruelly putting the human merchandise on display to speed up negotiations. The group suggested

that it would release one of its prisoners in return for two or three of the Shia in Kuwait before exchanging all its captives.

● DUBLIN: Mr Aidan Walsh, the kidnapped Irish UN official, was abducted because his captors thought he was an American, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Tariq Chehab, chairman of the Paris-based progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, a political wing of the Druze militia faction in Beirut, claimed his organization had information that Mr Walsh, a 49-year-old father of three, had been abducted by armed members of the Amal group of Shia Muslims.

Mr Chehab said: Our Druze supporters in Lebanon are looking for Mr Walsh."

Anti-terror policy may cost lives

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Two senior Administration officials have admitted that US attempts to counter terrorism may, on occasion, cost innocent lives.

Mr Fred Ikle, Undersecretary of Defence for Policy, and Mr Robert Oakley, Director of the State Department's office for Counter-Terrorism, told a Senate hearing that US counter-terrorism experts would try to minimize the risk to bystanders as they consider how to deal with terrorist attacks.

But Mr Ikle conceded: "There is a potential for the loss of innocent life in Philadelphia or Beirut" He was referring to American losses in Lebanon as a result of terrorist actions and to this week's police gun battle in Philadelphia with the militant MOVE Organization.

Mr Ikle was responding to questions from Senator Thomas

Eagleton, Democrat, who wanted to know whether the Administration had condoned a car bombing in Beirut last March that killed more than 80 people.

The Washington Post reported that the bombing was the work of a group hired by Lebanese working with the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr Ikle and Mr Oakley both denied any knowledge of any US involvement in the Beirut bombing.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, returning from talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Vienna described the Washington Post report as a "blind alley".

Mr Ikle told the Senate Committee that there had been a "marked and disturbing increase" in international terrorism during 1984.

The number of acts of state-sponsored terrorism had risen from 70 to 94 during the same year.

He gave a warning that because several terrorist groups are increasingly drawn to operations that produce mass casualties, we are concerned that the terrorists will escalate the carnage in order to maintain the shock value of their actions.

● VIENNA: Bulgaria has acknowledged that fatal terrorist attacks have taken place inside the country and said parliament was discussing legal measures to fight them. (AP reports).

There have been reports and rumours of bombings and mysterious fires in Bulgaria since August 30 last year when a bomb exploded at the railway station in Plovdiv.

Soviet jet 'down in Japan Sea'

From David Watts, Tokyo

A Russian airliner is believed to have crashed early yesterday into the ocean between the Soviet mainland and the Russian island of Sakhalin, near where a South Korean airliner was shot down in 1983.

The Japanese Defence Agency, in an unusually swift and forthright revelation, said that the aircraft disappeared from its radar screens between 8 and 9am just inside Japan's air defence identification zone. Government sources monitoring its radio signals said it was a civilian airliner.

The Foreign Ministry said it was not sure whether the aircraft was civilian or military. Aeroflot, the Russian national carrier, said however that none of its international flights was missing, raising the possibility that the aircraft was on a domestic flight to Sakhalin, north of Japan's main island, Hokkaido.

Another Japanese report said that the aircraft took off and climbed to about 5,500ft before making a U-turn back towards the coast before coming down in the northern Sea of Japan.

The Japanese Government, meanwhile, has released for the first time further data on the flight of KAL 007, the Korean airliner shot down by the Soviets with the loss of all 269 lives.

Radar records show that the pilot misreported his height to Japanese controllers during the last stage of the flight. While seeking permission to climb to 35,000ft, he was in fact descending from 32,000ft to 29,000ft, presumably to evade the attacking aircraft.

The new data was released in response to questions from Mr Yutaka Hata, an independent member of the House of Councillors, acting on behalf of Japanese victims.

Duarte offers success story to White House

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan and President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador conferred at the White House yesterday in what was described as a celebratory atmosphere about developments in the war-torn Central American republic.

President Reagan regards El Salvador's growing security as a vindication of his strong backing for its Government in the face of a continuing left-wing guerrilla campaign.

Senior Administration officials say the guerrillas are increasingly less effective, although there remains concern about kidnapping and murder attempts on elected mayors. Human rights violations are believed to be the lowest for five years, they say, and officially sanctioned death squad killings virtually eliminated.

Gulf job cutbacks force West Bankers home

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

For the first time in many years, more Palestinians are returning to the West Bank than are leaving it. This is largely because of declining demand for labour in the Gulf states and Jordan, according to a report of the International Labour Organization on territories occupied by Israel which will be submitted to the International Labour Conference between June 7 and 27.

The report points to growing unemployment among professionally qualified West Bankers: an estimated 10,000 cannot find jobs corresponding to their qualifications, and 1,000 more arrive on the labour market each year after having completed their studies in local or foreign universities.

The overall total includes 200 doctors - each month adds 10 more just ending their studies - and a similar number of engineers. There are frequent

instances of degree-holders accepting unskilled jobs in Israel.

While about 40 per cent of the West Bank labour force (population 1,261,000) is employed in Israel, economic retrenchment there means that low-grade tasks performed by workers from the West Bank, and often for lower pay are largely no longer acceptable to Israelis.

The report notes that Arab workers from the occupied territories must pay Israeli national insurance without being entitled to the corresponding benefits.

● King Hussein of Jordan returned home last night, ending a 24-hour tour in which he briefed Gulf leaders on efforts to draw the US into a more active role in Middle East peace moves.

Councillor's son burnt to death in Soweto

Johannesburg (Reuters) - A South African black was found dead under a pile of burning tyres, rioting continued in townships across the country, police said.

The 18-year-old man was the son of councillor at Soweto township, near Port Elizabeth, where most of this year's estimated 200 unrest victims have died. Police used shotguns and rubber bullets to disperse rioters in several townships.

BMX ride for polar explorers

Christchurch (Reuters) - Roger Mear and Michael Stroud, part of a British team recreating Captain Scott's journey to the South Pole, have visited New Zealand's Antarctic Scott base on BMX bicycles.

They had to carry their bicycles for most of the journey from Cape Evans where the British expedition is spending the winter because there was too much snow.

Briton accused

Taipei (Reuters) - Robert Heston, aged 29, a sailor from Sunderland was indicted on a charge of manslaughter in connection with a fire on the British freighter Sir Alexander Glen, which killed two Taiwanese and William Mercy, aged 52, from Cardiff.

Fighter project

Rome - Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, met his counterparts from France, West Germany, Italy and Spain here to try to reach agreement on a joint project for a European fighter for each country's Air Force in the 1990s.

Korean clash

Kwangju, South Korea (Reuters) - Thousands of stone-throwing students clashed with South Korean riot police on the eve of the fifth anniversary of an anti-government insurrection in the south-western city of Kwangju, witnesses said.

Herzog visit

Jerusalem (AFP) - Belfast-born President Chaim Herzog of Israel will pay a four-day state visit to the Irish Republic next month. He spent part of his youth in Dublin. When his father was Chief Rabbi of Ireland.

Fascist heir

Forti, Italy (AP) Silvia Negri, 22-year-old granddaughter of the Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini, has been elected to the city council on the ticket of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

School strike

Aviv (AP) - Most Israeli schoolchildren stayed home yesterday because their teachers staged a one-day strike to protest against government plans to lay off about 3,500 of their colleagues.

Policeman fired

Tel Aviv (AP) - Superintendent Meir Lavi of the Israeli border police, who took a group of suspected Jewish terrorists to the beach on their way back to jail, has been dismissed.

Envoy exchange

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran and Lebanon will upgrade their diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors soon, diplomatic sources said.

Diamond raid

Brussels (Reuters) - Mr Jos de Schutter, the administrator of Antwerp's diamond museum, was shot dead in a car park by robbers who escaped with diamonds valued at \$80,000.

Deadly rival

Lyons (AFP) - Julien Klasha has been jailed for 18 years for killing a rival who sent a bigger pot of May Day flowers than his to the woman they both loved.

Iranian naval commander asks to stay in Britain

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

An Iranian naval officer, who left his ship last week as it was about to sail for Iran, has applied for asylum in Britain, the Home Office has confirmed.

A spokesman said yesterday that eight men from the Iranian navy had failed to board their ships from British ports during the past three months. Five had applied for asylum.

The National Movement of Iranian Resistance, headed by Mr Shapur Bakhtiari, said on Wednesday that Captain Firouz Beheshtchi had declared his allegiance to the movement.

On Monday, Captain Beheshtchi appeared in private at Glasgow Sheriff Court accused

of stealing £60,000 from his ship, the Lavan, of which he was commander.

The Lavan was built by Yarrow on Clyde, one of six logistics landing ships ordered from the shipyard by the Shah of Iran before the revolution.

Two were delivered before the revolution, two were cancelled, and two, including the Lavan, had been awaiting clearance to leave Britain until last autumn.

It is British policy not to supply materials to Iran or Iraq which could be used in the Gulf war. A Foreign Office spokesman said the Lavan was an unarmed supply ship which would have no role in the war.

Farm price deal ignores main crop

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The consequence is that the price package being voted through last night was little more than a travesty, since it ignored the central issue which must be resolved if the long-overdue reform of the common agricultural policy is to have any chance of success.

Mr Michael Joppin, the British minister, held out longest against the idea of splitting cereals off from the rest of the deal. But in the end, after a long consultation with London, he agreed to give way.

The alternative would have been to face being outvoted on a veto to stop this happening.

an issue which he could not with certainty claim as a vital national interest.

Britain was still determined last night to do its utmost to ensure that the final deal will cost the Community no more than has been budgeted for. But with other countries wavering, and Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, showing increasing and disturbing signs of weakness in negotiations, the strict budget line threatens to be difficult to hold.

Parliament, page 4

SPECTRUM

Peter Davenport reports from Liverpool - football capital of the world

Mersey beat: hit or myth?

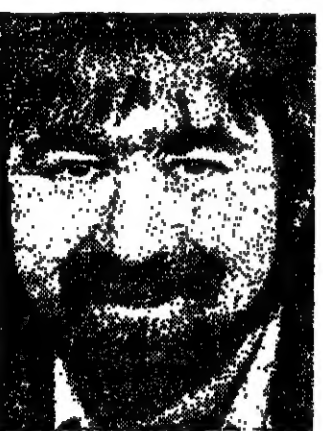
As Everton prepare for the FA Cup Final tomorrow and the unique prospect of winning three trophies in one season, what is the mood of the city? Is success in the fields of football, music and the arts an answer to economic decline?

When the football specials pull out of Lime Street station tomorrow and the convoys of cars and coaches, trailing blue and white scarves from their windows, turn south on the motorway, it will mark the start of another remarkable day in the sporting history of Merseyside.

Everton, holders of the FA Cup and out to keep the trophy with a victory over Manchester United at Wembley, winners of the European Cup Winners' Cup on Wednesday and league champions again after a gap of 13 years, have finally and emphatically emerged from the large shadow of the all-conquering "Reds" of Liverpool FC.

Howard Kendall, the club's manager and a former player at Goodison Park is well aware of just how important is the pride of victory to the fans, many of whom are drawn from the most deprived areas of the city. For them, success tomorrow may be the only bright spot in a dreary existence.

"We have real problems in this city and success is important."



Alan Bleasdale: 6 The riots made them sit up and think

ant to our fans. It has been very difficult living on the doorstep of Liverpool. We are neighbours really and our fans have taken a great deal of abuse over the years and now they feel they can stick their chests out", he says.

Once again, Liverpool has found a salve for its social ills in the rich abilities of its people. Their inherent humour spills over into all aspects of the city's life, a cushion against everyday hardship and depression. Even the churches are not immune. A noticeboard on the little church next door to Everton's stadium urges: "Join God's team and go for the treble - Father, Son and Holy Ghost".

As well as the success of its sportsmen at home and abroad - Liverpool are European cup finalists again this year, too - there is a renaissance in theatre, music and art. Frankie Goes To Hollywood are the Beatles' natural heirs, and once again there seems to be a pop group down every city street. Alan

Bleasdale, whose television series *Boys From The Blackstuff* did for the city what *Cathy Comes Home* did for the homeless of the 1960s, opened his new play, *Are You Lonely Tonight?*, based on the life and death of Elvis Presley, at the Liverpool Playhouse this week. Another local author, Willy Russell, has won international acclaim for his play *Educating Rita*.

There is much about Liverpool 1985 to convince the casual visitor that it is on the brink of a boom - for example, the Tate Gallery's decision to create a home in the north, at a cost of almost £10m, on the waterfront. It will be part of an imaginative £100 million refurbishment that will turn a collection of former warehouses on the Albert Dock into a complex of restaurants, bars, galleries, shops and apartments. Its planners, the Merseyside Development Corporation, hope that a symbol of Liverpool's decline is about to become the shining star of a prosperous future. It is the new face of Liverpool that the image-makers are anxious to present to the outside world.

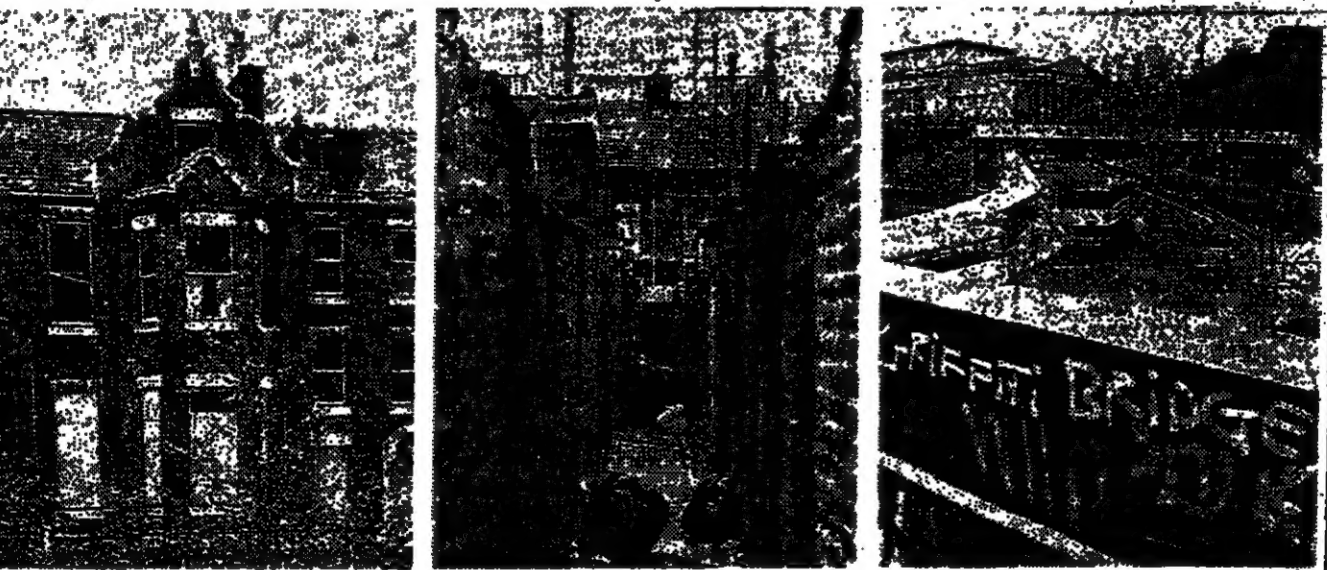
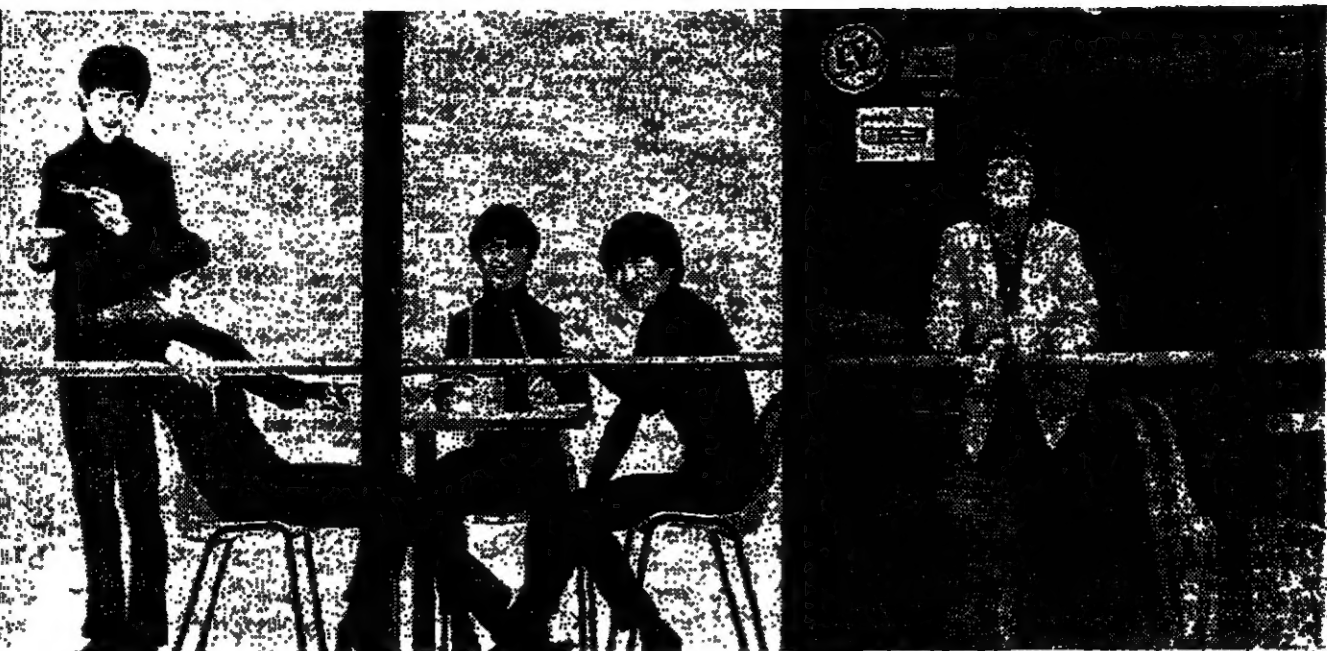
But beneath the surface lie the problems of high unemployment, urban deprivation, and disillusionment among the young. A rapidly growing trade in heroin is, in turn, driving up the incidence of street crime as those with no other way of accommodating their £70-a-gram habit turn to mugging and robbery.

Unemployment on Merseyside stands at almost 21 per cent with 139,042 people without a job, with more than 105,000 of those in the city of Liverpool itself. Yet even these figures do not reveal the full truth.

Employment agency officials will admit privately that on some of the vast and soulless housing estates like Kirkby, Cantrill Farm, parts of Knowsley and Huyton pockets of unemployment among the young reach 70 per cent. Second generation unemployment is not uncommon; many may never have a real job and a "black economy" thrives.

Since Liverpool lost its role as a grain port feeding the United States and the Empire, only to find itself on the wrong side of the country to cash in on the upsurge of trade with Europe, its role has been in decline. Union militancy in the past earned it a reputation that daunted would-be employers although it is now somewhat different.

The companies who have been attracted back to Merseyside tend to be of the high-tech breed - capital intensive and employing highly-skilled, but small, workforces. Ruth Cooper of Mercedo, the economic development unit of Merseyside City Council, who claim to have brought in 70,000 new jobs, says: "The number of losses is unbelievable. It's very much a feeling of one step forwards and three backwards. But you have to keep trying".



Behind the wallpaper: Everton (top) are riding high, and Beate City (centre) is pulling in the crowds, but the signs of decay lurk in Toxteth, the Goodison Park area and Williams Square (bottom left to right)

Some traditional industries are now only a fraction of their former size. There were almost 11,000 dockers on the waterfront in 1972 and in that year the industry suffered 250,000 lost man days through industrial action. Now the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company employs just 2,000 dockers, handles 30 to 40 vessels a day instead of around 120, has not

had a major strike for 11 years and in 1983 turned in record profits of £6m. But for the docks strike last year, that would have been repeated. Some of the old docks have been closed and new, purpose built terminals opened to handle grain from the US and South Africa, molasses from the Caribbean and timber from Canada.

Statistics compiled by Mercedo reveal the story of decline.

UNEMPLOYMENT	JOB LOSSES
1978 - 11.5%	Firms employing over 50
1980 - 14.95%	1978 - 9,635
1981 - 18.15%	1979 - 14,856
1982 - 18.7%	1980 - 18,472
1983 - 18.8%	1981 - 20,876
1984 - 20.8%	1982 - 15,694
April 1985 - 20.5%	1983 - 13,512
	1984 - 6,298

Among major job losses have been British Leyland with 4,500; United Electric, 2,082; Courtelec, 1,500; Tate and Lyle, 1,300; Pilkington Glass, 1,800; Cammell Laird Shipbuilders, 1,800; Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, 1,800; Plessey and GEC 1,000 losses each.

visitors between May and October last year. The income in tickets and sales will more than cover the £6m it cost to develop and operate.

The Merseyside Development Corporation, launched in 1981 with a £30m annual budget and a brief to redevelop the Liverpool waterfront, turned some of the land over to private builders and there are now half a dozen show houses on the site and there are plans for new leisure facilities.

If the large employment industries of the past are unlikely to return to Merseyside then tourism is set to play an

ever more important role. It provides over 10,000 jobs and in 1982 1.3 million visitors to the area spent £38m. In 1983 it was £75m and by 1984 it was £90m.

But there are those, even among the city's successful, who are only too aware that the improvement is only a veneer. Alan Bleasdale acknowledges the energy and vitality that is alive in Liverpool for the first time since the 1960s, and typified by the success of its football team, its artists, writers and musicians.

But he says: "It is a cosmetic kind of success. It is really only wallpaper and there are very real problems underneath. The times this city is experiencing bring out the best and worst in people. Some respond magnificently and achieve things and some respond tragically. A lot in the middle just do nothing."

"The major quality of the people here, as far as I am concerned, is that they manage to stay alive at all. And that there is so much life and passion on the streets. Some of it may be muddy and unpleasant but there is a tremendous energy here."

"I don't want the cosmetic success that I or Willy Russell have had to suggest that the city is better for it."

For Alan Bleasdale, the turning point in Liverpool's fortunes were the Toxteth riots. It frightened people and made the Government sit up and take notice. "I am not saying I agree with the methods and I don't want them up our driveway with bricks and Molotov cocktails. But if it hadn't happened, would the Government have listened to what the people were saying?"

Art of keeping your distance

"I had a bad fall 18 months ago - fell into the orchestra pit at the Sydney Opera House. I went to the doctor recently to make sure everything is fully mended and he said 'Go out, don't be lazy'. So I want to take some time off from money-making and do lots of posthumous pictures which tell it like it really is because it's a bit... difficult to come out with it when you're alive", says Sir Sidney Nolan in his soft, amiable voice, lolling with ease in a plump armchair of bluish brocade in the library of The Rodd, his early 17th-century house on the border of England and Wales.

"Patrick White should never have published that last chapter of his autobiography while he was alive. His statements were libellous because they were written down. So far in law there hasn't been a libellous painting, but I want to paint a number of them... for posthumous exhibition."

"You haven't made it up with him?"

"No, it went too far - he blamed me for my wife's suicide, which is quite disgraceful because one always blames oneself anyway. Patrick and I were extremely close so it's quite a loss. His novel *Voss* is the great interior drama of Australia, played out in the central desert, but Patrick never set foot there. All his desert experience came from when he was in the air force in North Africa during the war, and also from my desert paintings."

Sir Sidney, born in 1917, leads the way upstairs to what he describes as his morning room. Tables are piled with correspondence in neat stacks.

"There's always a lot of business to attend to", he says. "The art game is a very tough game. A successful artist would have no trouble being a successful member of the mafia."

Up most stairs between black-beamed walls to the attic floor, a private gallery where there is very little furniture, but several tables for sketching. On them are a series of beautiful, dry-leaf drawings suggestive of alchemical practices, plenty of blank paper, boxes of compact discs to feed to a sleek sound system.

"I designed my first ballet in 1941. Now I'm designing a new *Ring* over the next five years. Covent Garden. Love of music is one of the reasons I have to spend part of every year in London - I'm very pro-London and want to do a series of London pictures but can't find the form."

Kenneth Clark once compared Nolan's paintings to the music of Benjamin Britten, especially in the stage of menace, of something very strange just over the horizon.

"Britten was very polite and boyish, but so deeply under the skin. A lot of people who thought they were pretty close friends of his, suddenly found themselves not friends. He came to Australia with me in 1970 and we saw a lot of Aboriginal boys near Alice Springs. He became very interested and wanted us to do a ballet based on their circumcision rites."

"I don't see any Aboriginal content in your pictures."

"That's right. But I know a

lot more about them than I let on."

Sir Sidney's leads the way downstairs to the ground floor and a small temporary studio with dozens of canisters of spray paint gathered on tables.

"I might buy a house near Dublin and set up a museum of my paintings there in conjunction with the Irish Government. But I'd still live basically here at The Rodd, which will also house my paintings after I've gone. And I'm doing the same with our place in Australia - that one's pretty far advanced already."

"You seem quite rich."

"Nah, not really. I've always spent on houses and travel. All Australians want to travel. This is one of the advantages of living somewhere that's a long way from everywhere else."

"What's it like growing up in a place with no history?"

"Wonderful. I was just thinking that this morning. This is maybe why I developed an ironic attitude to history. The Ned Kelly pictures were ironic, but the irony backfired, so now I'm stuck with Ned Kelly round my neck."

"Do you feel especially Australian?"

"I actually feel quite Irish in temperament. Australians are supposed to have difficulty with



Irish feet Sir Sidney Nolan

their identity. I've never had any problems seeing myself as an Australian, despite spending half my life away from it. Lots of them hate it. Xavier Herbert, a great writer who died recently, cursed the Australians as he was dying. He called them rogues, liars, bastards. I had a big row with Xavier over my knight-hood - he was a republican. Of course I betrayed my working-class origins. I really accepted it. I told him, for my mother. He said: 'You bastard, your mother's been dead 12 years' I said: 'That makes no difference'."

"What do they think of you in Australia?"

"I got quite a shock. I started coming over here from 1950 on. I thought I was pushing ahead as an Australian painter, but when I met the younger generation of artists from Australia, I discovered that they thought me contemptible - they thought I'd sold out. It took me 12 months to get over it."

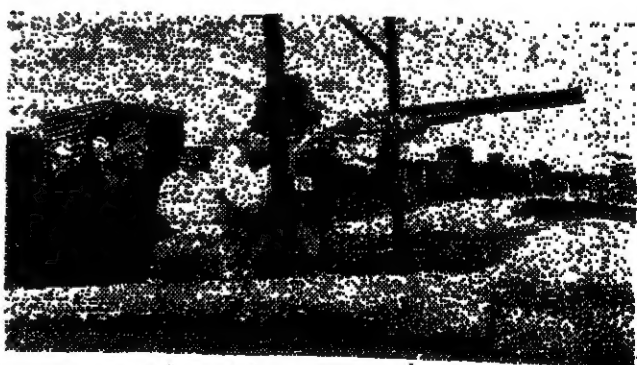
"It still goes on. This business with the Cultural Centre in Melbourne - they commissioned a series of paintings from me. I delivered them and they rejected them. It's almost as if I was set up for a slap - I'm still trying to find out what really happened."

Duncan Fallowell

SATURDAY

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- Shanghaiad: China explored
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PLUS: News from home and abroad; the week ahead: previews of films, theatre, concerts, opera, dance, rock & jazz; Travel: Tuscany, the Pyrenees, golf in Le Touquet, travel news; Collecting: bridge, chess and crossword.

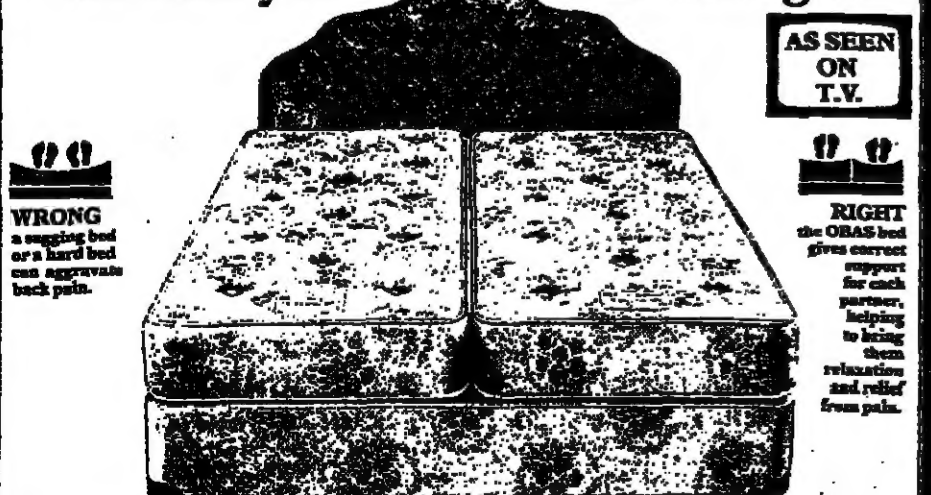
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ACROSS

- 1 Body stagnation (6)
- 2 Biased by colour (6)
- 3 Billiard stick (3)
- 4 Standard (6)
- 5 Film company (6)
- 6 Abominable snowman (4)
- 7 Basin (4,4)
- 8 Captured (6)
- 9 Wanderer (6)
- 10 Indian Army NCO (8)
- 11 Towards (4)
- 12 Complete mess up (6)
- 13 North American native (6)
- 14 None (3)
- 15 Twisted (7)
- 16 Provoked to fury (6)

DOWN

- 1 Vestige (5)
- 2 Informing (7)
- 3 Twisted (7)
- 4 Relaxes (5)
- 5 Head fragment (5)
- 6 Boat launch track (7)
- 7 Very warm (3)
- 8 Greed (7)
- 9 Low dull sound (5)
- 10 Teletext fish (3)
- 11 Pawning (7)
- 12 Home run (6)
- 13 Progeny (5)
- 14 Low dull sound (5)
- 15 Strum (5)

SOLUTION TO No 646 ACROSS: 2 Communication, 9 Err, 10 Identical, 11 Maori, 13 Pleased, 16 Tabular, 19 Upset, 22 Ignominious, 24 Chi 25 Best end of park, DOWN: 1 Scream, 2 Embryo, 3 Judicial, 4 Line up, 5 Paint, 6 Places, 7 Angled, 12 Agn, 14 Emulsifier, 15 Ewe, 16 Trilby, 17 Banish, 18 Remade, 20 Sector, 21 Tricky, 23 Real

سكرا من الامن

THE TIMES DIARY

Falklands rocket

Michael Heseltine, I'm told, returned to Government House in Port Stanley after the opening of the new Falklands airport last Sunday to receive "a rousing" from the Prime Minister in London. According to my sources, she was furious at references the Defence Secretary had made that day to NATO. In his airport speech he had said: "It is not and never has been our intention to fortify these islands or establish them as a strategic base. There is no NATO dimension here." In an interview with *The Times* he had described the Falklands conflict as "one of the greatest morale boosters to NATO for many years." Heseltine may be able to square the apparent contradiction. But given Argentine paranoia about the Falklands becoming a NATO base - its foreign minister declaring that the airport was intended to play a strategic role within the western military system and would destabilize the region - his remarks were decidedly forthright. Downing Street professed itself unable to comment yesterday on the PM's alleged displeasure.

Who he?

A salutary lesson for MPs who get above themselves. Ken Hargreaves, Tory MP for Hyndburn, has just received a letter from his constituency DHSS office - with which he corresponds almost daily on constituents' behalf - asking if he had worked "at the House of Commons, London, at any time during the year ending April 5, 1984 - Yes or No? If so, please give dates/periods of employment and your occupation during that employment."

Trampled

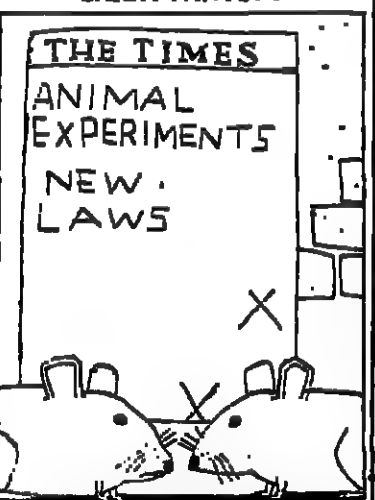
A boob by Norman Tebbit. As news was breaking on Wednesday night of the extraordinary Gallup poll putting the Tories third and the Alliance a mere 0.5 per cent behind Labour, he was winding up a Commons debate with a quip about the SDP's Ian Widdows: "He's really a very nice chap, I'm told. He shouldn't be so miserable except when he considers the opinion polls and their implications for the Alliance."

● And where was David Steel yesterday as David Owen was crowding about the poll? In Iceland at the invitation of Steinþór Hermannsson, Europe's only Liberal Prime Minister, "learning how it's done."

Grand slam

Newsnight's speculation that T. E. Lawrence was knocked off his motorcycle by the security services doesn't impress Bill Patterson, the reporter who broke the news of his death 50 years ago this week. Then an 18-year-old on the *Dorchester County Chronicle*, he was taking down what results from a local correspondent who casually mentioned a motorcycle accident involving a "Colonel Shaw". Immediately recognizing Lawrence's alias, Patterson phoned every paper in Fleet Street and made a packet. "My theory is that Lawrence suffered brainstorms after the traumas of Arabia and simply lost control of his bike," says Patterson, who had interviewed Lawrence at his home shortly before his death.

BARRY FANTONI



"It's a great improvement. Now they have to get a licence before they can put up."

Hillman imp

London Transport yesterday admitted a claim by environmental lecturer Ellis Hillman in a book due out next week that there is asbestos in the tunnels of the London Underground. According to the book, *London Under London*, the tunnel walls are covered by a film of asbestos built up over 50 years from engine brake linings. Hillman says that the asbestos is blown into the faces of passengers standing on platforms whenever a train passes. LT, however, insists the level is minimal and absolutely safe, and says it has a careful cleaning programme. This too is described by Hillman. A machine resembling "a vast, vacuum-operated snowplough" touts the tunnels at dead of night - "when as few people as possible know about it" - at less than a mile and hour, sucking up dust. LT night crews call it the "Asbestos Train".

Hotlines

TV-am staff have just received an irate memo from their general manager: "We are still faced with the problem of pilfering... In the past two months a number of valuable items have been removed... Anyone proved stealing will be prosecuted." Including the BBC for swiping the Princess Michael interview? PHS

Fewer rules, more at work

By David Young

available today is not the fruit of privatization but of deregulation. Look at car telephones. Only a few days ago Arthur D. Little estimated that there would be over half a million by the end of the decade - and by then they will be cheaper than ordinary telephones! Once again due only to deregulation.

The deregulation of long-distance coaches has done more to help the occasional traveller and the distance commuter than any other measure since the war, if not during this century. Prices are often only a fraction of what they were before. Deregulation of the buses should have the same effect.

Only a few months ago it took weeks to get even simple reading glasses. In some countries you could get them in an hour or two, but not here. Today I see shops advertising glasses in 24 hours. A few more weeks, a little more competition, and it will be a few hours. Again, deregulation.

There is still much to do. Do we need rent control? Some parts of the South are short of labour; should we deny the chance of a job to someone prepared to "get on his bike" but who cannot find a place to live because it cannot be rented? Do we need the present system of town planning? The order regulating the use of buildings was introduced just after the war - and was based on industrial classifications of 1875.

Is it any accident that the Minister for Sport and the Minister for Planning are one and the same? Our national pastime, it sometimes seems to me, is no longer cricket but public inquiries.

We had some of the first nuclear power stations - but now the French have far outstripped us and are in a position to gain valuable export orders. How long should our road network take to plan and then build? Will we ever have an Archway extension? Will the A40 ever be completed?

Not all of this is regulation, but much of it is. Of course not all regulations should be abandoned, but what we have to ask is what we can afford to keep. We must have the balance between liberty and licence. Enough liberty to free our initiative and enterprise to create the wealth we need for a truly caring society, but not the licence to abuse our fellow man.

All regulation has a cost. Are too many people being denied the opportunity to work, to justify that cost? That is what I hope to discover during the next few weeks and months. Government, in the shape of ministers and officials, is not the best judge of where too many regulations lie. You are, for you live and work with them. The voice of business, large and small, must be heard. Deregulation is not a panacea, but I suspect that too many regulations are one of the ills.

Lord Young is minister with special responsibility for unemployment. This article is extracted from a speech last night to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Stewart Tendler on Leon Brittan's hostile reception at Blackpool

Why the police are true blue no longer

Just after lunch on Wednesday Leon Brittan took the rostrum at the Police Federation's annual conference in Blackpool, his backdrop the cosy slogan "Police and Public Getting it Together". A Conservative home secretary, friend of law and order, guardian of the policeman's perks: this was surely the moment when the federation's members would bask in the glow of self-satisfaction and official praise. Given the miners' strike in which (according to one delegate's calculations) some 1.7 million man days of police time had been expended, some mutual backslapping was in order.

A few hours later, after probably the worst harracking a Conservative home secretary has ever had from the police, a rattled and angry Brittan on his way back to the airport might well have been asking himself exactly what more the police want.

The police, at their annual conference, have never been a happy lot. One reason may be the federation's lack of a clear identity - part staff association, part trade union, part professional body. At the moment whatever hat the federation wears there is complaint.

At first sight there should be no difficulty over pay. Since 1978 the annual rise has been tied to the average of settlements elsewhere. The highest earner among the federation's members is a London chief inspector. Today he gets a basic £16,176 a year. At the other end of the scale a novice constable gets £5,708. This year's pay rise is likely to be around 7 per cent.

But federation delegates wonder anxiously how long the largesse will last. Their pay negotiators say the Government tried to tinker with the formula last year and expect fresh attempts. Brittan meanwhile has (quite rightly) pointed out a government cannot allow police pay to go so high that they become not a group of fairly-paid public servants but a privileged caste.

Brittan has repeatedly promised continuing support for the indexation formula. But he also talks of "reviews". The federation is suspicious.

Police officers regard attempts to tinker with allowances such as rent



Arrests at a "Newham Seven" demonstration in east London last weekend. Police feel betrayed by the new law making racial discrimination a specific offence

payment as a flanking attack on what they achieved by negotiation in the 1970s. After much argument a new formula of rent allowances was recently worked out to give a married officer an average of about £2,200. Brittan said that to the man in the street the rent allowance might seem a privilege. Officers say it is in lieu of police accommodation, which is part of their conditions of service.

Worries over the rent allowance, fears over the future of pay, difficult negotiations - all are seen as signs that Whitehall is acting summarily to stop the police getting their financial rights.

However, the issue is not only money for the men. Money for the police service itself is also causing anxiety. Officers think the squeeze on local government resources is eroding police effectiveness, and need to absorb the cost of the miner's strike will intensify pressure. The Government, while posing as the champion of law and order, is in fact failing to provide the necessary funds.

Officers talk about the closure of canteens, greater mileages before vehicles are replaced, buildings not being redecorated.

Some economies stem from Home Office circular 114/83 which sought to make the police more efficient. The circular was produced without consultation with the federation or the Superintendents' Association with the result that the

police treat it with considerable suspicion. They point to the fact that there is a growing number of unfilled police vacancies, suggesting that the cost-cutting "civilization" of administration and clerical work is being used to reduce police manpower. The Home Office says manpower levels have risen by 12,000 over the past six years, but the federation says that in the last 18 months the number of vacancies has risen drastically.

Wearing its hat as a professional body, the federation has taken issue with the Government over its Police and Criminal Evidence Act. It believes the Act has not given the police sufficient powers, in fact even constrains them further, and doubts that it can be implemented at existing levels of manpower.

Police bile is particularly directed at the clause making racial discrimination a new disciplinary offence. They say they are the only group for whom it is an offence and feel betrayed by a government which initially said it would not accept the clause when it was presented in the House of Lords but then caved in.

Another legislative concern is the bill abolishing the metropolitan counties. For years the federation has been at odds with the Labour groups controlling these authorities, but now there is more than a hint of better the devil you know in its attitude.

Many senior officers fear that the present large regional forces will

eventually be broken up, returning responsibility for the police to the old and sometimes shoddy system of small watch committees with their dangerously insular policies. The Government has said no such plan is likely. The federation is not convinced.

How justified are the police complaints? Officers often fail to recognize the widespread anxiety about pay, racial discrimination by public servants and the inadequacy of existing catch-all provisions in the police regulations. As for the extra clause, that additional power that should (but probably will not) beat the mugger or thwart the car thief. On finance there is no evidence - yet - that cuts in police overtime have produced a crime wave.

What was on display this week was a deep-felt need to be convinced by Whitehall - perhaps the miners' dispute has created in the minds of police officers an unspecified debt which the Home Office has no desire to honour.

In Blackpool it has seemed that, partly by unpopular police, partly by blunders and perceived arrogance, the Conservative Government, elected on a strong policy of law and order, is in danger of losing one of its natural constituencies. Cynical veterans of Police Federation conferences say the only issue which ever excites them is pay. Leon Brittan discovered differently.

university or, to be allowed trips abroad (even if only to the Soviet bloc countries) it is important to be able to provide a dossier of involvement in "revolutionary" activities.

In particular, young people must take part regularly in Committees for the Defence of the Revolution and vigilante groups organized by housing blocks or the type last year's Reagan-bashing children's parties. Everyone on the block must report instantly to the CDR head of the merest suspicion of any counter-revolutionary activity, such as the mysterious acquisition by a neighbour of Japanese cassette recorder. Everybody spies on everybody else converting Cuba, as one diplomat put it, into a nation of busboys. Many Cubans loathe the CDRs but as a mechanism of state control, they are brilliantly effective.

A less sinister reason that Cubans do not rise up is the awe and affection in which Fidel Castro is held.

Castro, a riveting speaker, remains at 59 a symbol of rebelliousness. Young people are able vicariously to channel their natural defiance of authority through the figure of Fidel, the Cuban David who built his kingdom in the face of the mighty American Goliath (an image embellished daily in the schools and the media).

While he lives, little is liable to change in Cuba. There is no sign of the ideologically suspect capitalist-leaning experiments of such countries as Hungary and Yugoslavia. The zeal of the older generation will burn on. The young, increasingly sullen, will continue to spout the revolutionary line forced-fed at school. But they will continue asking foreigners for chewing gum.

Frank Rhodes

Wanted: a degree of enterprise

British universities are under challenge. Student interest and public support is shifting from the liberal arts to vocational areas; scarce resources have constrained salaries, limited the renovation of laboratories and frustrated efforts to maintain library collections.

Next week the Government is due to publish a Green Paper outlining its thoughts about the future of higher education. Many of the signs point towards greater government involvement, more central planning, less space for academic initiative - the very antithesis of the loosening of state controls that has returned many British industries to profitability. May 1, as an American university man, pose the question: why not do unto the universities what you have so successfully been doing to state industry?

In Britain, the University Grants Committee and similar central bodies have considerable influence on finance, general thinking and student enrolment. In contrast, in the US there is heavy emphasis on local judgment and enterprise. The effect of this local responsibility is striking. It brings freedom. It also brings responsibility and the chance to succeed or fail on the creativity of the individual university's research, the quality of its teaching, the breadth of its vision, and its ability to share that vision with others.

In most American universities, both independent and public, there is no guaranteed annual budget. Each year requires creative financial planning. A few colleges have closed and new ones opened. The federal government provides only about a quarter of higher education's total funding; state and local government about a third. Voluntary support from alumni, corporations and foundations accounts for about 6 per cent. Students and their families make up most of the rest.

These average figures disguise wide differences. In my own university, Cornell, which is independent with limited state support, private gifts and grants amounted to \$75 million last year, representing 13 per cent of our annual budget. In 1980-81, no American university received more than 45 per cent state government support.

In Britain, by contrast, UGC funds made up 64 per cent of recurrent university income in 1982-83. When other sources of public funds are included, government support accounted for a full 79 per cent of university recurrent income that year. I believe such a level of state "ownership" does not serve the long-term interests of either the universities or the nation.

I recognize that the American experience is not egalitarian. There are major differences - educational, social, cultural, any economic - between our two nations. British universities have distinctive strengths. But they now face formidable problems. The success of Britain's recent industrial denationalization suggests that a similar approach might provide a solution.

Denationalization might begin modestly with a small number of universities selected from a pool of volunteers. The initial group might include a collegiate university, such as Oxford, Cambridge or Durham, one or two Red Brick universities, and one in Scotland.

Each would receive from the Treasury a sum - perhaps 10 or 12 times the present recurrent grant - to be used as an endowment income from the endowment would

approximate the present government contribution to the university's operating budget. Thereafter, the UGC would make no further annual contribution.

Individuals and industries would be given tax incentives to contribute funds and equipment. Students would still be eligible for local education authority grants, although tuition fees at the independent universities might be higher. Universities themselves would have to provide some financial aid to students. Teaching staff would be free to compete for government research grants, perhaps with some negotiated arrangement to cover indirect costs.

Beyond that, the role of the state would be minimal. Universities would be free to invest their endowment in ways they felt would provide the best return, and to provide the best education, and to solicit individuals and companies. They would be free to set their tuition fees at levels adequate to cover their costs, to determine student enrolment levels and admission criteria. They would be free to design their teaching and research in ways that made the best use of their resources and opportunities. They would be free to establish their own priorities. Most important, they would be free to succeed (or fail) on their merits.

Such a proposal will not be welcome. It runs counter to steadily increasing dependence of British universities on the state and to the vastly enlarged role which governments of both parties have assumed since the Second World War. Yet it is not without precedent.

Tax relief for universities, for example, dates from at least 1576 when Parliament passed a law protecting colleges from rising inflation by requiring that college lessees pay a third of their rents in corn or malt.

Similarly, Britain's first universities were supported largely through student fees and fines and the generosity of private benefactors. It is to private benefactors in the 13th century, John de Balliol, his wife Devorgilla, Walter de Merton and William of Durham among them, that Oxford largely owes its existence. As late as 1938 government grants provided only 31 per cent of the total income of British universities. The role of government was to supplement, not supplant, funds from other sources.

Britain's one independent university, the University of Buckingham, has given us some hint of what is possible. It has survived, despite dire predictions to the contrary, with modestly expanding student numbers and resources, and was granted a royal charter in March 1983. Yet, for all its success, Buckingham is too small, too restricted in scope, too limited in facilities and endowment to be an adequate test of the private university concept in Britain.

Only through larger scale experimentation can university denationalization realize its true potential. Such an experiment will be costly and will not necessarily succeed. But the potential rewards are great, and more than justify the expense. It is not only the health and effectiveness of the universities themselves that are involved but the long-term interests of the nation. Britain's scientific capacity, technological strength, professional leadership, cultural vigour and economic prosperity are at stake.

The author is president of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
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moreover... Miles Kington

Now this week's exposure...

After the expensive libel case involving Esther Rantzen, and with the impending death of Radio 4's *Checkpoint*, many people are assuming that the BBC is going soft on consumer affairs. Not to say getting downright nervous.

Nothing could be further from the truth. I have learnt from a source high up in the BBC that it is planning a new programme which will win them back all the money they lost over *The Life and Times* more. The corporation is bouncing back on the attack and taking the fight to the enemy. The new programme will not only seek out wrong-doers; it will sue them.

Even now a team of high-powered lawyers is scouring the newspapers for libel. Private investigators are nosing out examples of malpractice and fraud. Local councillors are being encouraged to reveal corruption in their locality. And government quangos are being scrutinized for misuse of public funds.

When the dossiers are complete, the BBC will bring court cases against all the guilty parties and expose them in the new programme, which at present is to be called *Pay Up - Or Else*. It has already uncovered enough skulduggery to ring it several million pounds, and fully expects in the long run to recoup the money which it would have got from a £65 licence fee.

I understand that it will also be prepared to settle out of court and - for large extra payment - agree not to mention guilty parties on television. To the untrained mind, this seems rather like blackmail, so I rang Brian Channel, the new Controller of Aggressive Programming, to find out if this was so. At first he denied all knowledge of *Pay Up - Or Else*, but finally agreed that such a programme was under wraps.

"The BBC is absolutely fed up to the back teeth with being accused of having no 'teeth'," he told me, "so we're going to bite, and bite hard. No longer are we going to pussy-foot around, making sensitive

documentaries and gentle inquiries. We've learnt in the last few months what it's like to be mauled, so now we are going to do the mauling."

"Take the security services situation, for instance. Normally we'd produce a harmless little programme asking questions like: Is everything healthy in the intelligence service? Now, the questions we'd be asking and answering are: Did you know that the man in charge of the Middle East network is an alcoholic? And why are they lying to Parliament?"

Is the man in charge of the Middle East in charge of the Middle East? "I've no idea, old boy. Believe me, this programme is so hush hush that even I am not allowed to know many details. But I can tell you that we have started getting fat, regular cheques from M16 in an effort to keep us quiet. Anything that attracts a parliamentary inquiry will in future attract our attention first. I tell you, our new motto is: No more Mr Nice Guy!"

One of the areas under examination is sport, and here the BBC is believed to have unearthed spectacular examples of underhand payments.

"Oh yes, sport is going to be our number one target, and we have every intention of getting guilty players to pay us a fortune. If they don't, they know we will work our discoveries into the commentary. You know, something like: 'And Wirtkopf prepares to serve to the backhand court, knowing full well that he has been paid £3,000 to lose this match, the little rat.' As I said, no more Mr Nice Guy."

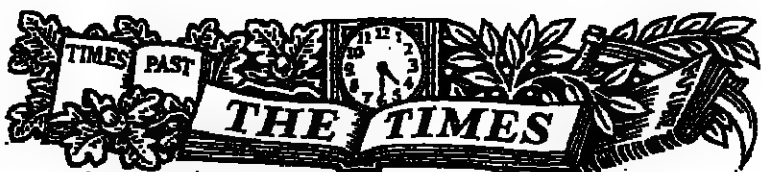
"By the way, who told you about this new programme and our new policy?"

"Well, you did, actually, at a dinner party last month."

"Did I? Well, let me tell you this. If you so much as breathe a word of this in *The Times*, I shall personally sue you for a million pounds worth of libel."

Watch this space for further exciting developments.
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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ORDERED FREEDOM

Mr Leon Brittan's white paper is the fifth official look at public order law since 1980. Each has been coloured by the preoccupation of the hour. A Government green paper and a Commons select committee report both in 1980 were prompted by the re-emergence of a style of aggressive street politics in the later 1970s. Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton disorders (1981) reviewed the fitness of the law to meet the challenge of urban rioting with racial overtones. That, to a less extent, also concerned the Law Commission which recommended (1983) that the common law offences of riot, unlawful assembly and affray be sharpened up and converted into statutory offences. Mr Brittan's paper (which accepts that recommendation) has been much influenced by the industrial violence that accompanied the recent miners' strike.

This is most evident in his principal innovation, the extension of some of the preventive provisions of the 1936 Public Order Act, now confined to marches, to cover static gatherings and demonstrations in the open air, and that includes pickets. The power to ban will not be extended, but the police will be enabled to impose conditions on the organizers of outdoor assemblies likely to give rise either to serious public disorder, or to serious disruption of the local community, or to the coercion of individuals.

The two latter grounds are new to this area of the law and they will be available also for the imposition of conditions on marches. The introduction of coercion as a ground for preventive action goes directly, though not exclusively, to picketing.

The conditions imposed may stipulate permitted numbers taking part, the exact place, and the duration of any gathering—a provision with an obvious application to demonstrations outside foreign embassies as well as to industrial picketing. The conditions may be imposed in advance and are open to challenge in the courts, but since it is not to be a requirement to give advance notice of plans for a static assembly (they are so many and so various that the police do not want to be bothered with the paperwork, and believe they will get wind of the ones which matter to them), conditions will often be imposed on the spot, if at all. Wilful refusal to comply will be an arrestable offence. No distinction is drawn between protected picketing and unprotected, secondary picketing en masse.

In that way the police will be empowered to take preventive and direct action in connection with the potentially coercive nature of picketing. At the same time the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, which was wheeled out during the miners' strike to catch intimidation of individuals and their families away from the pit gates (watching and besetting), is to be retained. Undeterred by complaints about pressing into service an archaic statute, Mr Brittan wishes to make it an arrestable offence and increase the maximum penalties. Quite right too.

There is another detail relevant to industrial disorder, though at this point the white paper turns green. It is interested in the idea of enabling the police to take civil proceedings to cover the costs of policing a demonstration where conditions they have imposed have been breached.

On paper, this is a formidable array of powers for neutralizing the effect of heavy picketing and bringing disorderly picketing under control. That object, which is not the only object of the provisions, is a proper one for the law to contemplate, for it leaves untouched picketing that is not disorderly, intimidatory or physically coercive; that is to say it leaves untouched all legitimate picketing.

It needs to be said however that these are discretionary powers, they place no new duties on the police, and they are intended primarily to be preventive in effect. The enactment of legislation and the enforcement of the law it embodies are not the same thing. When numbers and passions rise the police will still have to make tactical judgments as to the best way of using their powers in order to protect the rights and liberties of the citizen while preventing serious disorder. The task of the police would not be so very different after the appearance of these proposals on the statute book, especially since the common law already gives them most of the control where a breach of the peace is threatened. The operational lessons the police and Home Office draw from disturbances in the coalfields are no less important than the lessons drawn in this white paper.

The freedom to assemble peacefully and make protests is fundamental in a free society, but it is not absolute. It is subordinate to the overriding requirement of the prevention of public violence and terror, and it

has to be balanced against the everyday freedoms of those of another mind to the protesters. It is not in the nature of English law to spell out a right of peaceful assembly. It is taken for granted that men are free to do whatever the law does not expressly prohibit. The scope of the right can be defined only negatively by reference to the restrictions the law puts upon it.

Apart from the new powers in relation to static assemblies already discussed the white paper moves at the margin. "The review has revealed no yawning gaps in the law." One welcome proposal is for change in the rules of preventive policing—the powers to ban or impose conditions on demonstrations—that should make it easier to block the spoiling counter-demonstration, the sort which threatens the provocation of violence in order to get banned a demonstration of which "the enemy" has given prior notice.

There have been a number of proposals for tighter restrictions on public protest which the white paper considers and rejects. It does not accept a power to ban processions on grounds other than apprehended disorder of a serious kind. It does not accept a power to ban static demonstrations at all. It does not accept the racially insulting or otherwise offensive nature of a demonstration as a ground sufficient in itself for a ban. It does not propose to reintroduce in a new form the old Riot Act. It does not propose a general liability on organizers to meet the costs of policing, beyond the suggestion already noted that the police might recover costs where their conditions have been breached.

Sometimes this caution can be traced to the impracticability of enforcement. It also evinces a reluctance to curtail the freedom of assembly and peaceful protest beyond evident necessity. That is a sound instinct in government. The freedom deserves to be respected not just in contemplation of abstract rights, but as a necessary safety valve in a free and vigorous society.

People's commitment to the social order is affected to a significant degree by the extent to which they feel themselves to be free. The freedom to assemble and protest without recourse to violence, in an employment context as much as any other, is a common element in how people count themselves free, and therefore in their regard for the political society they belong to.

history, more than most, has been marked by governments ill-fated in their handling of national affairs. Despite a promising start, General Buhari's regime is in danger of following the same tradition.

His government has no answers to the country's economic difficulties. Austerity in itself, however much it may be needed, provides no solution. Nor does the mass expulsion of illegal African immigrants which the military ordered last month. And meanwhile the government continues to reject IMF proposals which would provide Nigeria with massive credits, relieve shortages of consumer goods and industrial inputs and open the way for the restructuring of its trade debts.

Nor does the government have any sense of political direction. All that Nigerians have been promised is a continuation of military rule for the foreseeable future, and that, clearly, is a disgraceful prospect for an increasing number. General Buhari would do well to heed the appeals from his own countrymen for a more responsible government before repression becomes the only way by which he can stay in control.

DICTATORS IN KHAKI

When Nigeria's generals seized power nearly 18 months ago, the streets were full of Nigerians celebrating the downfall of Shugu Shagari's corrupt civilian administration, and looking forward to a period of efficient army rule which they believed would restore the country's fortunes. The cheering has long since stopped. One civilian group after another has fallen foul of the army's measures. Few Nigerians now are willing to put in a good word for military rule. Today General Buhari's regime stands virtually on its own, and once again the omens for Nigeria are full of foreboding.

One cause of the increasing tension in the country can be traced to Buhari's determination to impose austerity after years of waste and corruption. The government's measures, implemented with unprecedented vigour, have led to soaring unemployment, higher inflation, rising food prices and consumer shortages. Hundreds of thousands of workers have lost their jobs. Industry has been hard hit by import restrictions. No respite is in sight. Buhari has warned Nigerians that all they can expect is some "very tough" years ahead.

Much of this is, perhaps, inevitable. What is more disquieting is the army's growing tendency to act in a harsh and authoritarian manner regardless of the political consequences. Buhari's handling of civilian groups has become increasingly arbitrary. The Press—once the most outspoken in black Africa—have been effectively muzzled. Repressive action has been taken against students, academics, journalists and professional organizations. Politics have been driven underground.

All this has helped to create a dangerous groundswell of resentment against the military. The Nigerian Labour Congress, normally noted for its caution, felt obliged to speak out on May Day against the Army's methods, warning that it was opening the door to despotism and dictatorship. Lawyers have expressed their concern. Even more striking has been the public reaction to the military's decision to execute drug offenders; one civilian group after another has condemned the action as barbaric.

As successive governments in Lagos have found, Nigeria, beset by regional, social and religious tensions, is an immensely difficult country to govern. Its

resist this attempt to interfere with the British public's right to know whose country's goods they are buying. How far are these rulings by the European Court going to go?

Yours faithfully,
L. G. HARRIS, Chairman
L. G. Harris & Co Ltd,
Stoke Prior,
Stoke Newington, Worcestershire.

Archivists' role

From Mr D. M. Shalit
Sir, I must warmly refute the suggestion contained in a letter from David Dymond, Christopher Charlton and Philip Snell (May 6) that the Corporation of London would be anything less than enthusiastic in maintaining the standards of the Greater London Record Office, should this office come into our care.

It is the policy of the Corporation of London not to express a view on political aspects of the abolition proposals. Where there are units within the Greater London Council service that have developed a renown and excellence which should not be dissipated by termination or

dispersal, then, in accordance with the corporation's long tradition for serving the London area as a whole, it is willing to consider undertaking certain of these functions where it has experience, if this will benefit London and suitable arrangements can be made.

In implementation of this policy it has indeed been agreed in principle that, should the Greater London Council be abolished next year, the Corporation of London will take responsibility for the Greater London Record Office and we have no doubt that the combination of our proven expertise with the expertise of the members of that office will ensure no diminution in the excellent service provided.

We are much too proud of our skills and our service to London and the country over the centuries to not intend to carry out effectively and economically.
Yours faithfully,
D. M. SHALIT, Chairman,
Library Committee,
Corporation of London,
Guildhall Library,
Aldermanbury, EC2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Contradictions in Bettaney report

From Mr Nigel West

Sir, It is not surprising that the Security Commission were able to meet to consider the case of Michael Bettaney at just 17 meetings, of which only "most" involved a full day's work (report, May 10)?

Perhaps that is why there are so many contradictions in the published version of the final report, not the least of which is its conclusion, that "Nothing in this report is intended to call in question the professional and operational efficiency of the security service". This alleged "efficiency" is apparently of a "high order", but clearly not high enough.

The commission has only touched on the two fundamental issues highlighted by Bettaney, although the then Director-General hinted at one when he said in evidence that he could not "afford to sack a six-year officer... and take the security consequences, because I would have no control over him if I sacked him".

The problem of coping with unsatisfactory personnel is unique to the security service. In contrast the Special Branch can ease one of their officers out, and perhaps return him to ordinary CID duties or a uniform job. MI6 also have access to a host of non-sensitive jobs within the Foreign Office and Whitehall where no harm can be done. MI5, on the other hand, have no such options available.

The other neglected issue is the proposal to solve the internal dissatisfaction within MI5 which the commission categorised as "evidence of a breakdown in the organisation and management" but omitted from the published report. Clearly the introduction of some safety-valve mechanism is essential so that MI5 personnel can air opinions without falling foul of the service's hierarchical structure.

Obvious security considerations tend to rule out a general oversight committee, but the creation of one (or preferably two) non-executive directors to sit on the directorate would give staff a direct route to the top, and offer a measure of external advice and control.

Quite who would nominate candidates for the posts (perhaps the two major political parties might recommend a list from which one each could be selected) would give plenty of scope for those who wish to debate the question of MI5's future accountability.
Yours faithfully,
NIGEL WEST, European Editor,
Intelligence Quarterly,
310 Fulham Road, SW10.

Parents' appeal

From the Chairman of the Family Law Bar Association

Sir, Regular followers of your Law Reports will not have been surprised to read *A-R v Ayon County Council* (April 25) but the case illustrated a situation in the law that may be of wider interest, and some concern.

A four-month-old baby had been committed into the care of the local authority by a juvenile court which held that the child had been ill-treated by its parents. Because there was obviously a conflict of interest between the baby and the parents, a guardian had been appointed to represent the baby in those proceedings.

Having had their baby taken from them and having (as they and perhaps you, Sir, might see it) been convicted of cruelty to their baby, the parents wished to appeal. The A-R case decided that they had no such right.

This decision is undoubtedly what Parliament said in the legislation. One wonders whether all those who supported the legislation really understood this and whether they wanted it.

Everyone wishes there to be robust laws to protect children, but ought not those parents to have been given a right of appeal?
Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Queen Elizabeth Building,
Temple, EC4.

Work for idle hands

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, A disused works canteen from Mossman in Fife, donated by Esso to Save the Children, is to be transported free in one of Bandaid's ships to Ethiopia and there re-erected as a hospital in a famine area by young Scottish volunteers.

What a marvellous combination of company responsibility, quickness of response, compassionate action and youthful idealism. Would that some comparable inspiration might bring about a coalition of vision and competence in those areas of Britain which constitute our Third World, so that Robert Saunders's plea in *The Times* (May 15) might be fulfilled: "the commonsense belief that idle hands should be put to work, doing the many jobs which need to be done... without causing inflation".

Yours etc,
ALEX DICKSON,
19 Blenheim Road, W4.

Pot for the goose?

From Mr Robin Stieber

Sir, Bernard Levin (April 30) disapproves of the prosecution of tobacco companies over smoking-related deaths, on the ground that it is in our hands to choose whether to smoke or not. This is a valid argument, but it leads to other questions of equal interest.

Gathering the fruits of UK 'high tech'

From Professor I. Aleksander

Sir, Your leader (May 15) on Government aid to high-technology industries draws attention to a matter of considerable concern. The growing polarisation in Westminster as to whether there is too much or too little aid to high-tech industry is likely to cause damage to the industry itself, whichever side might win.

As is often the case, complex issues of this kind may only be resolved by a judicious path chosen between the two alternatives. At the centre of this political football game the footballs tend to be some lively high-tech industries whose continued wellbeing may be essential to the future prospects of the UK as an industrial nation.

In a recent survey on industrial automation I have found that there are several medium to small-sized companies in the UK that generate products which, in terms of performance, are ahead of certain of Europe, but also of the United States and Japan. These firms operate mainly in areas of robotics and computer vision. As such, they are crucial to the enhancement of productive effort in much larger industries, the motor car industry being typical.

Now for the bad news. A great deal more notice is being taken of this enabling technology overseas than in the UK itself. Although computer vision is very much in its infancy, a

major European motor car manufacturer is rapidly advancing its introduction of British-made computer vision in its effort to produce safer, higher quality, and more competitive motor cars.

In the USA the three major motor car companies have disclosed plans to boost their investment in the US vision industry by a massive \$700m. There are no signs of such stirring in the UK.

The role of Government is not obvious in this sort of situation. Nevertheless, one thing is clear: Government should see it its business to enhance the infrastructure within which several sectors of productive industry in the UK can cooperate in order to gain competitive advantage in the rest of the world. If money is to be spent, it desperately needs to be spent on the creation of demonstration centres where high-tech equipment can be properly evaluated by producers and users in concert.

Possibly, above all vocational training centres need revision and support so that the nonsense of having massive skills shortages at a time of massive unemployment can be corrected.

Yours,
I. ALEKSANDER,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Computing,
180 Queen's Gate, SW7,
May 15.

Bradford fire disaster

From Professor D. A. Smith

Sir, Mr Wilmet (May 15) makes a strong case for more research to reduce fire hazard. At a meeting sponsored by the EEC in Luxembourg last September the cost of fire loss and prevention to the Community was estimated at £8,000 million per annum but only 0.7 per cent of this sum is currently spent on research and education. A resolution moved by delegates at the close of this meeting recommended an increase in spend to 3 to 4 per cent of this sum.

While eradication of fire as a social menace by the application of new technologies should be our long-term aim, and we are planning a further meeting in Luxembourg next year to pursue it, I believe that there are actions we could take now at minimal cost in mitigation of the problem.

For instance, without prejudging the results of the Bradford enquiry, the majority of large fires in places of entertainment reveal that fire exits were locked and that, had they been open, more people would have escaped. It is not greatly inventive to propose the securing of these exits by electrically-operated solenoid

bolts, spring-loaded to open in the event of a power failure, but normally under the control of a manager equipped with crowd-control information devices such as short-wave radio.

If such bolts can find their way into the average executive car door, surely a more rugged version can soon be applied to the soccer club gate?

Alas, the support of brand-new ideas to create new industrial opportunities sometimes proves more alluring to governments than providing the limited resources needed to clean up their backyards. But if we could persuade the world that for modest expenditure the costs of fire could be, say, halved by the end of the century, wouldn't this achievement in terms of resources saved rank with the wealth creation of the great new industries such as informatics, electronics, computers, materials, biotechnology, which will help to determine our future prosperity?

Yours faithfully,
DEREK SMITH, Director,
QMC-Wolff Fire & Materials
Centre,
229 Mile End Road, E1,
May 15.

Pensions cutback

From Lord Banks

Sir, The letter from Mr Brynmor John (May 13) would appear to assume that the State earnings-related pension (Serp) will be abolished without any compensating increase in the basic retirement pension. This may well turn out to be the Government's policy and, if so, I shall oppose it.

However, it would be perfectly possible for the Government to abolish Serps, end contracting-out and use the additional national insurance contributions paid by, and on behalf of, those previously contracted-out to increase the basic retirement pension by 25 per cent, as the Liberal Taxation and Social Security Panel urge.

This would bring immediate benefit to those retired before 1978

who have no Serp and those retired since who have very little. The long-term expectations from the State pension scheme would increase for the poorest at the expense of the better off.

It might be that members previously contracted out would agree to some modification of their occupational scheme to keep total and total costs the same as before. Or they might think the extra benefit worth the extra cost.

Mr Brynmor John, instead of rallying to the defence of Serps, would do better to join the Liberals in insisting that the abolition of Serps must be coupled with a substantial increase in the basic retirement pension.

Yours faithfully,
BANKS (Liberal spokesman on Social Security),
House of Lords.

Sale of Mantegna

From the Chairman of the Society of London Art Dealers

Sir, If one accepts that the National Galleries of Scotland seriously decided to try to acquire the Northampton Mantegna at auction, their hope of doing so must always have been slender. The auctioneer's pre-sale estimate was £5m to £7m yet Mr Timothy Clifford (May 6) admits that even the opening bid (£3m) was "for that moment, too high" for them.

A vendor at present has protection under the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act 1969, section 3 (1)

from one dealer conspiring with another to the detriment of the seller. It must, therefore, be disturbing for those considering selling through public auction to read that a British gallery director may legally discourage an overseas gallery director from bidding even if he has insufficient funds, since the effect must be to drive down the open market price.

Yours faithfully,
A. MCINTOSH PATRICK,
Chairman,
The Society of London Art Dealers,
148 New Bond Street, W1,
May 10.

Teaching in Notts

From the Director of Education, Nottinghamshire County Council

Sir, Your report "The costs of being a teacher" (May 3) mentioned a survey by the National Union of Teachers in Nottinghamshire. I believe that recent pertinent facts on the excellence of Nottinghamshire's educational provision will interest your readers.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy statistics show the authority as the most generously staffed shire county at secondary level and second best at primary level.

In 1984/85 Nottinghamshire was the most generous shire county for expenditure on general allowance and library services for primary schools and third for secondary schools.

The authority is also generous in its support for teachers who use their cars for the committee's business, c.g., at up to 31.7 pence per mile for some journeys and at 17.8 pence per mile for travel to approved in-service courses.

In surveys in 1983 and 1984 by her Majesty's Inspectorate Nottinghamshire was assessed as having satisfactory, or better than satisfactory, levels of expenditure on every heading in their survey.
Yours faithfully,
A. J. FOX,
Education Department,
County Hall,
West Bridgford,
Nottingham,
May 3.

Secrets of Enigma

From Mr James Rusbridger

Sir, While there is no doubt that Ultra helped shorten the war (report, May 9, early editions), the Germans certainly knew that the Allies had penetrated their Enigma cipher system long before 1945.

In April, 1940, German intelligence had learnt that the Americans were reading signals enciphered on the Japanese Angooki Taipu-B system (what the Americans codenamed Purple), so they were well aware that even the most complex machine cipher was not unbreakable.

On September 11, 1942, the Royal Navy's MGB 335 was captured by the Germans, who found on board documents giving current details of German convoy movements and mine-free channels, which could only have come from cryptanalysis of Enigma signals.

On August 18, 1943, *Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine* in Berlin was told by the German Secret Military Intelligence Service, of information from Colonel Masson, Head of the Swiss Secret Service, obtained from a Swiss-American working at the Navy Department, Washington, who had frequently visited London with US Navy missions, that the British had an "Intelligence Naval Office" (actually the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre), which was regularly reading German naval Enigma messages to the U-boats.

The reason why this information

ON THIS DAY

MAY 17 1915

On May 14 1915 The Times published a dispatch from its Military Correspondent, Charles A. Court

Repetition (1858-1925) from Sir John French's HQ in France. One passage in it stated: "We found the enemy much stronger than we expected. We had not sufficient high explosive to level his parapets in the ground. The want of an unlimited supply of high explosives was a fatal bar to our success." The criticism created a stir in the Commons. Service chiefs were asked and the paper was banned in Service clubs. The Times decided to make its own inquiries into the situation and a correspondent was sent to munitions factories in the North.

THE NEED FOR SHELLS.

MACHINES IDLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, May 18.

I have a very unpleasant message to give the public about the production of war materials in the north. It is only after much hesitation and consultation with responsible persons that I have decided to write about it at all. If there were any prospect of improvement I would let the evils alone and confine myself to the efforts being made to increase the output. But there is no such prospect, and all the efforts are being hampered and marred by certain influences. That will continue, unless a great change takes place....

It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that not merely the successful production of the war materials but the issue is being jeopardized by industrial inefficiency in the North. The state of things is most unsatisfactory and disappointing. Several causes contribute to this but I will come at once to the most important of them, which is the attitude of certain sections of organized labour. The country is living in a foul paradise on this point, and I believe the Government are too. I was so much surprised I came to investigate actual conditions.

A general impression prevails that the trade unions concerned with the production of war material have temporarily relaxed their customary rules for limiting work on the urgent appeal of the Government, and are doing their best to "deliver the goods". Further the promise has been fulfilled in certain trades and certain places where the restrictions have really been relaxed, and in some have been working splendidly. For instance, I hear nothing but good accounts of such highly-organized trades as iron moulders, shipwrights, and brassworkers.

MANIPULATION OF WORK. But in other trades there has been no relaxation of restrictions at all, and men are working for below their capacity. I do not refer now to lost time or to drink - though this is exceedingly bad on the Clyde - but to the deliberate manipulation of work. For instance, one of the practices of piece-workers is to drag out an operation for which they are getting what they think too low a price until it takes twice or thrice as long as necessary. They ask for a higher price on the strength of this, and when they have got the price up to the point they consider sufficient they turn to and get the work done in a fraction of the previous time in order to earn the money.

Such proceedings in ordinary times are part of the standing struggle between employers and employed, and since the former are pretty well able to look after their own interest, they may be left in it to fight it out. But now that both sides of the practice of the country, and the employers' profits are to be limited by the Government, the whole position is altered. Tactics which may be legitimate enough at other times are incompatible with the undertaking given on behalf of the trade unions, and when their effect is to delay the delivery of munitions vitally necessary to the active conduct of the war they become disloyal to the State and dangerous to the community. But they are practised in the shops here as usual, although the men are earning double and triple the ordinary money.

PARALYSING RESTRICTIONS.

Not is that all. These men not only will not work themselves but they will not allow others to work. The restrictions with regard to unskilled labour are maintained in some of the work shops in the service of the engineering trades are the worst, and the effect is most felt in the munition shops, where the need of increased output is most urgent.

I have been through one shop after another and seen machines standing idle with men idle beside them, willing to work, but forbidden by the shop rules of the Engineers' Union. If a hand had been laid on these machines all the engineers would have come out.

was not acted upon by senior commanders cannot yet be fully explained because many files relating to the development of Enigma, and German cryptanalytical successes against Allied ciphers, were not repatriated to Bonn in 1958 with the rest of the captured German archives.

Likewise information concerning the work of Ultra against Japanese ciphers is still subject to a total embargo.
Yours faithfully,
JAMES RUSBRIDGER,
7 Tremena Road,
St Austell,
Cornwall,
May 9.

More or less correct

From Dr C. H. Llewellyn Smith, FRS

Sir, When resident in California in 1971 I asked my bank to convert a sum of about \$3,200 into Swiss francs. The teller produced a calculator and reported that I would get 812.25 francs.

I pointed out that since the dollar was worth about four francs, the result should have been approximately 12,800 francs. This elicited the reply, "I'm sorry sir, but I am not allowed to do it approximately".
Yours faithfully,
C. H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
University of Oxford,
Department of Theoretical Physics,
1 Keble Road, Oxford,
May 11.

COURT CIRCULAR

Victims of last Saturday's tragic Bradford City blaze are still being treated in hospital. What does their future hold?

The aftermath of an inferno

The agony of an ordeal by fire lasts much longer than the pain. Lee Rodwell talks to three men who have come to terms with their changed lives. There have also been remarkable developments in the treatment of burns

Jack Allaway sat in front of his television set and cried as he watched the football fans run burning from the inferno that had been Bradford City's wooden stand. Forty-two years ago he had also been running. His clothes ablaze, from the wreck of an RAF plane.

In Wales, Simon Weston, also watched the news and relived in his mind the events of June 8, 1982 when Argentinian jets bombed the Sir Galahad as she lay at anchor off Bluff Cove. In the ensuing fire more than half of the Welsh Guardsman's body was burnt.

Alan Pearson remembered his ordeal by fire when an accident with liquid gas at the oil refinery where he worked left him with badly scarred hands and face.

If anyone knows the pain and hardship that lie ahead for the victims of the Bradford disaster, these men do. They know what it is like to look in the mirror and see a stranger's face; to return time and again to the operating table so that plastic surgeons can try to rebuild parts of you inch by inch. They understand how it feels to endure sideways glances from the curious and questions from

MEDICAL BRIEFING SPECIAL

children who want to know why "that man looks funny"

So what advice do they have for those who have survived the Bradford blaze? How does one come to terms with life in the aftermath of such a tragedy?

Jack Allaway is now 62 and runs a hotel in Crawley, Sussex. After his plane was shot down he spent nearly five years at Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead and is still a member of the Guinea Pig Club, that exclusive band of 600-badly-burned airmen who were treated by Sir Archibald McIndoe, the New Zealand plastic surgeon pioneer.

Jack Allaway says: "It was upsetting to see the Bradford fire. It brought it all back. A German nightfighter followed us as we were returning to base

in Norfolk. He shot down three planes. I was the only survivor. "I remember getting out of the aircraft and running like fury. My flying helmet was burning and I tried to get it off by it stuck to my hair and my face. I looked down at my hands and skin was hanging off my fingers like gloves."

In the following five years Allaway was given new eyebrows, eyelids, a nose and a new top lip. His hands also needed major surgery as the fingers had stuck together and curled inwards into two clenched fists.

"When I first went into the hospital ward I couldn't believe I was as bad as the other fellows walking about. It's only later when the bandages came off and you get a chance to look at yourself that you realize."

"It was several weeks before I did more than catch a glimpse of myself reflected in the mirror. I looked in the mirror over the washbasin in the bathroom. It was pretty horrendous. But you slowly get used to it. I can remember Archie McIndoe bringing a pilot to meet us who'd been burned some years before. He looked pretty good to



Records of recovery: Jack Allaway (top left) as he is today and (below left to right) photographed hours after the crash; two weeks later; and several weeks later. Alan Pearson and Lynda Williams (right), members of the Billerica self-help burns group

me. I thought: 'I could settle for that.' That's the only way to look at things."

"Of course, while we were in hospital there was an amazing spirit. I think it might be harder now, because of the risk of infection, burns victims tend to be kept more isolated. We were together and the people in East Grinstead knew us and accepted us. Archie always warned us that our problems would really start when we went home. He said: 'People are going to stare at you and that is when you are

going to have to learn to accept things."

"People do look at you - it's only natural. I do the same only with a slightly different viewpoint. I always wonder who has done the work. I have always believed in facing the public. I feel more conscious of my hands than my face. To hell with my looks. I'd rather have a good pair of hands given the choice. The way I look never made any difference to the girls; my wife Joan has seen photos of me before the crash but she's never known me any other way," says Allaway.

Simon Weston, 23, is still having operations to rebuild his face. He claims not to know how many he has had so far and "gave up counting after 25". Such is his fighting spirit that he has agreed to take part in a series of television documentaries about the way he is trying to rebuild his life. "I was pretty shaken up about Bradford because I know what a lot of people will have to go through. It's hard work and it's not easy. But if you're a fighter, you'll come through. The Bradford people will have a whole city behind them: I had a nation. Also my family and friends kept me going. I wanted to live and just get on with it. It's no good giving up and telling yourself you can't hack it, you've got to get yourself together and sort something out. Life is very cruel. It is easy to die, but so hard to live."

The chances of recovery of serious burns victims depend largely on the extent of the injuries and the age of the patient. But doctors do not underestimate the importance of the will to live.

"You can see it happen when people just give up the ghost," says a spokesman for the British Association of Plastic Surgeons.

'Life is very cruel - it's easy to die but so hard to live'

Even in the early days of treatment, burns victims can face psychological problems arising from isolation, immobility and enforced dependence on the nursing staff.

Two years ago, following encouragement from Dr Malcolm Eve, consultant burn physician at St Andrew's Hospital Billerica, the Billerica Burns Club was formed. It is now one of three self-help groups for burns victims in this country.

Alan Pearson 38, is chairman and one of the founder members. He says: "You can't say to burns victims 'don't worry, everything will be all right, the hospital will sort you out'. The hospital will do what it can, but you have to work hard too."

"We have a message of support from Niki Lauda which says: 'You can always find someone born more ugly than

you - your excuse is that you had an accident'. His attitude is that life goes on; if you lose an ear, half your face, it doesn't really matter."

"Of course you carry your scar all the time. But my scarring no longer reminds me of the time of the fire - that fades, just as the scars fade. I was very self-conscious at first. When I left hospital I had to wear a full head mask, a pressure garment to keep the scars soft. I can remember walking up to a supermarket in the high street and when I came to the till the woman wouldn't even look at me. It does hurt when people have sly little looks and dig then pretend they haven't. I'd rather people came up and asked me what happened. But people you are with on a day-to-day basis don't even notice your scars after a couple of weeks."

"It was about three weeks before I saw my own face. I'd asked for a mirror before but they wouldn't give me one. When I looked at myself I wondered if I'd ever look human again, but each day I could see an improvement. I thought my looks would be a problem. My marriage broke up after the accident - I think that was the last straw - and I did worry about being on my own for the rest of my life, but in fact my hands have been more of a nuisance. It's hard to do up a button or hold a bottle or put on a tie or use a pair of scissors; but

you manage. You find other ways of doing things," says Pearson, who has since returned to his job at the refinery.

"People do come to terms with burns but it is down to you. If you are prepared to fight to accept what has happened, then other people will be prepared to help you. Groups like ours can be useful because we know what you are going through, and we know you can get through it."

But what of the children who suffered in the Bradford disaster? Mr Pearson's girlfriend, Lynda Williams was also badly burned as a child of 15 months when she tipped over a freshly-made pot of tea.

"It is not so bad when you are very young, but if you are older then you do feel different from other children. As for your teens - well, you know how girls think a spot is the end of the world. Imagine how they feel about scars. You have to tell yourself that a few scars don't really matter; you have to come to terms with it. Parents can help by not trying to cover up the scars. Don't force children to wear gloves or long sleeved shirts when no one else is. Get them to accept things from the word go," says Lynda Williams.

"Children can be extremely tough - adults too. The answer is to carry on as if you don't have scars. It's hard, but it's something you have to do."

Scientists grow hope in the laboratory

The double agony for victims of severe burns is that the suffering caused by the injury is often matched or even overshadowed by the painful skin grafts necessary for recovery.

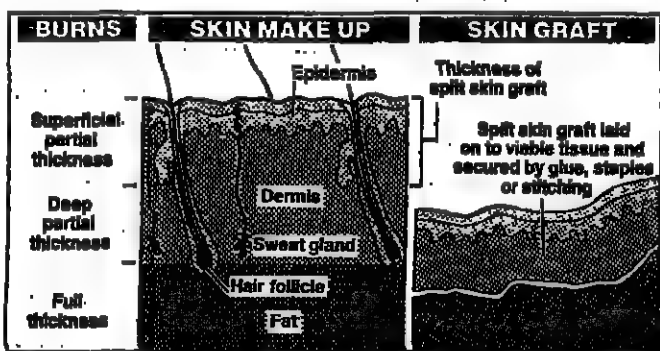
However, surgeons are now able to offer burn patients much better prospects through the remarkable technique of growing replacement skin in the laboratory. So far only a few people in Britain have been treated in this way, but doctors involved believe it to be the most important advance in burns treatment for many years.

One of the patients to be treated with this laboratory-grown skin is a six-year-old girl who had 80 per cent of her skin destroyed in a fire. From a fragment of her undamaged skin, specialists in the burns unit of Birmingham Accident Hospital will be able to culture enough in the laboratory to heal all her wounds.

The child's time in hospital and the number of operations she undergoes will be reduced by half, maybe more, if all goes well. "Her chances of survival are much better, she will suffer much less pain and the healing process will be much quicker," says her surgeon, Mr Paul Levick.

Mr Levick and colleagues at Birmingham, which has Britain's biggest burns unit, are leading the development of the treatment in this country.

Their charity-funded programme is modelled on the pioneer work of surgeons in Boston, Massachusetts, who



How full thickness burns are treated: Skin grafts replace regenerating tissue, including sweat glands and hair follicles, that has been destroyed. Superficial burns heal by themselves

last year used laboratory-grown skin to save the lives of two young brothers, aged five and six, who had 97 per cent burns caused by flaming paint solvent. Doctors use a rough guide to survival by adding the percentage of burns to the patient's age. If the total exceeds 100, the patient is likely to die.

The new technique involves taking a postage-stamp size of donor skin from the patient, breaking it up into its constituent cells and growing them on a mat of treated fibroblast cells from the deeper dermis of the skin. Within four weeks, a four square centimetre piece grows to become a 750 sq cm layer of new skin which has a slightly shiny look and is without hair follicles or sweat glands. However, researchers are continuing to produce deeper layers of skin that will be stronger and look more natural.

The present technique has

In the cases of the most badly burned of the Bradford victims, the prime concern of doctors has been to keep them alive through the initial devastating shock period. This has become possible through increased expertise in replacing fluid loss which can cause kidney failure, by massive plasma transfusions.

Once through that critical stage, however, some patients succumb to infections. The Yorkshire regional burns unit at Pinderfields Hospital in Wakefield combines powerful antibiotics with the expertise of specially-trained staff.

Vaccines are being developed elsewhere to combat micro-organisms that are more likely to occur in countries less developed than Britain.

There have been important developments in burns dressings to minimize the pain in dressing deep burns. 'Garments' which have been found to reduce hypertrophic scarring significantly after wounds have healed are now being tailor-made for patients throughout Britain by Pan Med, a Salisbury-based company.

The garments, which are elasticated and shaped to fit the injured area of the body, have to be worn for all but a few minutes every day for about a year. "They lead to fewer problems with scarring which in turn means less need for corrective surgery," says Ann Levick, founder of Pan Med and a former burns unit nurse.

Thomson Prentice

and say 'I am leaving the house now,' and he'll say 'Pick up the key now'."

"And then they've got to raise with other solicitors who are at lunch all day, particularly if it's a Friday - a very bad day to move - and nothing can be done until you get the call 'Right, it's yours now', and you can move in."

Then you have to synchronize your exit with the new arrival and your arrival with the next exit. When you think that's happening all the way along the chain that day - it's terrifying."

Rosenthal's own move was such a chronicle of disaster that it may yet form the basis of another movie; a broken shower, a flood, a fall which put him on crutches and an incident (not tennis) which caused tennis elbow in both elbows and which put him in a wheelchair because he could not then use crutches.

Although the result is now *House and Garden* material Rosenthal remembers that at one point there were 20 workmen in the house. For his wife, actress Maureen Lipman, the move itself was entirely unproblematic. "I was at work all day," she confesses. "But I've been a weekly visitor to Moorfield's Eye Hospital ever since because of the dust. I've got something called blepharitis, or dandruff of the eyelids. The nervous breakdown came after the move. I didn't want anyone else to design this house for me, but every decision was interdependent on several others, and since I was too neurotic to make the first in the chain of decisions, I went to pieces."

"I can remember standing in tears next to a man in a tie shop and he said to me, 'Moving house is like standing in the shower in an Yves St Laurent suit tearing up five pound notes.'"

The subtle pepping of the social comment in the film grew naturally out of the situation. "We all go around spending fortunes, mortgaging ourselves up to the eyes, and while we're all running around in these circles, for millions out there the problem doesn't arise because they haven't got a penny and they've got no home," says Rosenthal.

"There is one line in the film that sums it up: Moving is the biggest emotional upheaval money can buy."

Anna Kytireotis

The house that Jack built on



Rosenthal: chronicle of disaster

but that there is a carpet layer in the house and they won't be able to put the things down. Now we, the public, think it's very clever to get the carpet laid as the furniture is coming in. In fact it's totally wrong. Removal men don't want to know about carpet - it could have come yesterday or tomorrow, not today. Long paths and driveways between the street and front door are a nightmare. What they like are terraced houses where they can practically park on the doorstep."

What impressed Rosenthal was not just their professional skill (much underrated, he feels), but their dual role; organizing and performing the move and at the same time acting as philosophers and diplomats, reassuring and calming the movers. They don't like panic and, as anyone who has ever moved house knows, the "chain" is a minefield of potential panic.

The development of the chain system is apparently inexplicable. "I'm sure that estate agents and solicitors have never really got round to sorting things out in any other way," says Rosenthal. "The alternative - a bridging loan - is out of the question for most of us."

"It's like a relay race on the day you move. You actually ring the estate agent

It was on the morning of Jack Rosenthal's house move, as he was sitting outside his large, desirable, detached millstone in north London, agonizing alternately over the new mortgage and the quantity of milk necessary for removal men's tea, that he decided that there was a story in it somewhere.

The common anguish of moving house and the particular ghouliness quality of his own move, inspired him to write *The Chain*. The film opens on May 24 at the Odeon Haymarket, London.

The Chain, describes a process of moving house apparently unique to Britain and depicts seven connecting moves each linked to one of the seven deadly sins. It is a clever film with the sharp dialogue and pithy observations characteristic of Rosenthal's work.

An indication of the quality of the script can be judged from the august names on the cast list - Leo McKern, Billie Whitelaw, Nigel Hawthorne, Maurice Denham, Denis Lawson, Warren Mitchell, Anna Massey - all in what amount to cameo roles.

"What I was most aware of," he explains, "was that moving house is a day out of your life, full of apprehension, not especially because of the way you are happening but because of the way you are feeling. Can I afford it? Will we be happy there? Is this all a terrible mistake?"

"And in the middle of it all are the removal men who do it every day of their lives and share none of these feelings. This aspect interested Rosenthal and in the film the removal men, the link between the moves, are the constant factor."

When the idea took hold, Rosenthal invited his own removal men back and packed their brains - not so much for moving stories but rather the feel of the job. Versimilitude has always been the primary quality of Rosenthal's work and he eventually he worked with them for a couple of days. (Some years ago, when he was writing a television comedy series about dustbinmen, he spent days collecting garbage; he doesn't recommend either job.)

Rosenthal found working as a removal man particularly illuminating. "I discovered things that are very obvious but never occur to you. If the removal men arrive to unload and see a carpet layer's van it means not so much they can't park



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THE TIMES
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You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D							
2	Crest Nicholson	120	110	Dunlop Rubber	100	0	10	10
3	Bespoke	100	90	First Nat. Finance	100	0	10	10
4	Avon Rubber	100	90	Guinness	100	0	10	10
5	Birmingham Mut	100	90	Harrold	100	0	10	10
6	Curdie Eng	100	90	Imperial Chemical	100	0	10	10
7	APV	100	90	Johnson & Johnson	100	0	10	10
8	Brumans (Muc)	100	90	Longbridge	100	0	10	10
9	Appledore	100	90	Marshall	100	0	10	10
10	Bridon	100	90	McAlpine	100	0	10	10
11	A&H	100	90	Newton	100	0	10	10
12	BREWERIES			Overseas	100	0	10	10
13	Bulmer (HP)	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
14	Clark (Matthew)	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
15	Bass	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
16	Booths	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
17	Whitbread 'A'	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
18	SA Breweries	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
19	Dettol	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
20	Allied-Lyons	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
21	Vaux	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
22	Watkinson & D	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
23	BUILDING & ROADS			Reckitt	100	0	10	10
24	Higgs & Hill	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
25	Lang (J)	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
26	Tarmac	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
27	Blue Circle	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
28	Monk (A)	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
29	Amec	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
30	B&C	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
31	Taylor Woodrow	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
32	Redland	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
33	Aberdeen Constr	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
34	INDUSTRIALS E-K			Reckitt	100	0	10	10
35	Halma	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
36	European Ferries	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
37	Johnson Cleaners	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
38	Isden	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
39	Klein-2-Ze	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
40	GR	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
41	Fabul	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
42	Frederick Douglass	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
43	Hall Eng	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10
44	Evedon	100	90	Reckitt	100	0	10	10

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg

BRITISH FUNDS

1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Price	Chg

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Price	Chg

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Price	Chg

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Price	Chg

UNDATED

1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Price	Chg

INDEX-LINKED

1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Price	Chg

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Price	Chg

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld P/E

BUILDING AND ROADS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

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INDUSTRIALS L-R

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INDUSTRIALS S-Z

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INDUSTRIALS A-D

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INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

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1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

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1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

SHIPPING

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

SHOES AND LEATHER

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

TEXTILES

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

TOBACCOS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares run out of steam

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13. Dealings End, May 31. 5 Contango Day, June 3. Settlement Day, June 10.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1500-1500

COMMODITIES

WARD RATES

William M. Dixon has been appointed medical director.

STB

1-5mm	3-5mm
0.4-0.6 48c premium	37.1-1.30c premium
0.6-0.8 41c premium	1.32-1.19c premium
0.8-1.0 34c premium	1.21-1.07c premium
1.0-1.2 27c premium	1.10-0.94c premium
1.2-1.4 20c premium	1.00-0.84c premium
1.4-1.6 13c premium	0.90-0.74c premium
1.6-1.8 6c premium	0.80-0.64c premium
1.8-2.0 0c discount	0.70-0.54c premium
2.0-2.2 0c discount	0.60-0.44c premium
2.2-2.4 0c discount	0.50-0.34c premium
2.4-2.6 0c discount	0.40-0.24c premium
2.6-2.8 0c discount	0.30-0.14c premium
2.8-3.0 0c discount	0.20-0.04c premium
3.0-3.2 0c discount	0.10-0.04c premium
3.2-3.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
3.4-3.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
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4.4-4.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
4.6-4.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
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5.0-5.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
5.2-5.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
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5.6-5.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
5.8-6.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
6.0-6.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
6.2-6.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
6.4-6.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
6.6-6.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
6.8-7.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
7.0-7.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
7.2-7.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
7.4-7.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
7.6-7.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
7.8-8.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
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8.6-8.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
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14.6-14.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
14.8-15.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
15.0-15.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
15.2-15.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
15.4-15.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
15.6-15.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
15.8-16.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
16.0-16.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
16.2-16.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
16.4-16.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
16.6-16.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
16.8-17.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
17.0-17.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
17.2-17.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
17.4-17.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
17.6-17.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
17.8-18.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
18.0-18.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
18.2-18.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
18.4-18.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
18.6-18.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
18.8-19.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
19.0-19.2 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
19.2-19.4 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
19.4-19.6 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
19.6-19.8 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium
19.8-20.0 0c discount	0.00-0.04c premium

Buyer's name 78.7-78.8.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
1-5mm	1.1920-1.0140
5-10mm	1.1500-1.0000
10-15mm	1.0780-0.9700
15-20mm	0.9780-0.8780
20-25mm	0.8780-0.7780
25-30mm	0.7780-0.6780
30-35mm	0.6780-0.5780
35-40mm	0.5780-0.4780
40-45mm	0.4780-0.3780
45-50mm	0.3780-0.2780
50-55mm	0.2780-0.1780
55-60mm	0.1780-0.0780
60-65mm	0.0780-0.0000
65-70mm	0.0000-0.0000
70-75mm	0.0000-0.0000
75-80mm	0.0000-0.0000
80-85mm	0.0000-0.0000
85-90mm	0.0000-0.0000
90-95mm	0.0000-0.0000
95-100mm	0.0000-0.0000
100-105mm	0.0000-0.0000
105-110mm	0.0000-0.0000
110-115mm	0.0000-0.0000
115-120mm	0.0000-0.0000
120-125mm	0.0000-0.0000
125-130mm	0.0000-0.0000
130-135mm	0.0000-0.0000
135-140mm	0.0000-0.0000
140-145mm	0.0000-0.0000
145-150mm	0.0000-0.0000
150-155mm	0.0000-0.0000
155-160mm	0.0000-0.0000
160-165mm	0.0000-0.0000
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175-180mm	0.0000-0.0000
180-185mm	0.0000-0.0000
185-190mm	0.0000-0.0000
190-195mm	0.0000-0.0000
195-200mm	0.0000-0.0000

*Crescent Bank Incorporated.

COMPANY NEWS

STOCKS The new service offered by a new bureau will be the most comprehensive and cost-efficient on offer to the broking market, the chairman of the annual meeting that he will lead the new service to significantly to CCF's income, the Fiscal Bureau, the service will particularly to medium-sized small stockbrokers.

COMMERZBANK: The bank might a 5 per cent stake in German steel company Thyssen, the chairman, Horst Seipp, told the annual meeting that Commerzbank sees the

Japanese pay up to £1,200 for their suits made from manufactured by John and now account for 56 of last year's total of £21.5 million, profits, reported yesterday, an increase from £20 to £21.1 million and a total dividend of 3p 2.25p. The Pepper Lee and worsted cloth is, bought for £1.6 million, could contribute at least 100 in the current year overall profits are expected to improve.

As strengthening ties with For tax reasons, the 5 per cent will be placed in a holding company, Thyssen Beteiligungsver-

COVER INVESTMENT Final 2p making 3p to the year to February 28, in 2000. Turnover 3,274 profit before exceptional 93 (510). Loss on discounting 79 (nil). Compensation to director nil (57). Profit 624 (453). Tax extraordinary profit 59 (118). per share 9p (7.1p).

DOM: At the company's meeting, the chairman said British rope is maintaining its in the larger export market and last year. In the US a management structure covering British interests there has been formed. Although continuing the upward trend in the price of the wire rope during operation, British rope will take time to reach a very level of performance.

Base Lending Rates

Bank	12 3/4%
Company	12 1/2%
Management	12 1/2%
Savings	12 1/2%
and Cds	12 1/2%
Management	12 1/2%
Bank	12 1/2%
and Co	12 1/2%
and Bank	12 1/2%
Master	12 1/2%
and Glyn's	12 1/2%
and NA	12 1/2%

For Base Rate.

Base Rate.

Base

Lending Rates

Bank	12 3/4%
& Company	12 1/2%
Savings	12 1/8%
and Savings	12 1/4%
Classified Credit	12 1/2%
Central Trust	12 1/2%
Investment Co	12 1/4%
& Bank	12 1/2%
and Bank	12 1/2%
Administrator	12 1/2%
and Gyro's	12 1/2%
NA	12 1/2%
are Base Rate.	

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Kwik Save shares hit a peak on rumour of Tesco merger

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Is a bidder about to descend on the Kwik Save Discount Group? Shares of the Liverpool supermarket chain climbed to a peak yesterday although the stock market was in retreat after briefly touching a peak in early trading.

As rumours swirled that the Tesco supermarket chain, which is raising £145 million through a rights issue, was talking to Kwik Save, the Liverpool group's shares jumped 10p to 208p. Tesco lost an early gain to finish unchanged at 248p.

But Mr Ralph Temple,

The Micro Focus profits fall-out clipped shares of Brikat 20p to 265p. But although both are software companies they operate at different ends of the market. Miss Jeannette Sprague of Laing and Craik, the broker, is keen on Brikat and has lifted her current year's profit forecast from £1.2 million to £1.3 million and suggests £1.8 million for the current year. The shares, she says, are a buy.

Tesco's joint managing director, denied that his group planned to bid. He said: "There is no foundation to this rumour."

Mr William Postlethwaite, Kwik Save's managing director, said: "We have not received any approaches."

Kwik Save, which has nearly 400 supermarkets, has been linked with Tesco in observers' minds in the past. The two would make a fine fit, with Tesco's strong southern representation blending with the more northerly activities of Kwik Save.

There has been considerable take over activity among the High Street food retailers in the past year and most City observers expect more in the next few months.

Dee Corporation, which has been the force in the High Street shake-up, was also in form, climbing 10p to 244p. Scott Goff, the broker, is thought to have lifted its profit forecast for the year ending next April to £80 million. Many analysts are going for £70 million.

A few of the food manufacturers improved. Associated British Foods, which reports next week, rose 2p to 236p. Henderson Crosthwaite, the broker, expects profits of £132.5 million (£126.7 million).

In early trading the FT SE share index was as much as 1.8 points higher at a best-ever 1,344.2 points. But profit-taking and the absence of any institutional support allowed shares to drift lower and at the close the FT SE index was down 6.3 points at 1,336.1.

The much more narrow, but still more widely followed, FT 30-share index matched its previous peak in early trading. At the first callout it was 1,024.5 points, the high hit in January. By the close it was down 9.8 points at 1,012.5 points.

Shares in Glyndwr Inter-

national dipped 2p to 196p as the management had lunch with a stockbroker. The group chief executive, Mr Gary Davies, is reckoned to be enthusiastic about the future of the engineering and industrial group which helped to bring back to health, but his chairman, Sir Leslie Fletcher, is taking a more downbeat line.

Despite Sir Leslie's reluctance to beat the drum too loudly, analysts at Quilter, Goodison are looking for a strong improvement in the current year. Quilter forecasts profits of £36 million, against £26.5 million last time, putting the shares on a prospective p/e ratio of just 7.25. The potential yield is 7.75 per cent.

Oil shares had a mixed day, with Royal Dutch and Shell recovering from some of their recent weakness. Royal Dutch up 10p to 4,723p and Shell 13p better at 721p.

British Petroleum slipped 8p to 555p alongside its results for first-quarter 1985. The figures were in line with expectations, and had been fully taken into account in the market price.

Elsewhere in the sector, share prices were generally lower, with the industry outlook still dull, world spot prices show little sign of genuine improvement.

There was bad news on the over the counter market for investors in Taddale Investments, the industrial and investment business set up by Mr Michael Carlton and brought to the fringe market two years ago, just a matter of three weeks after Mr Carlton resigned from the company, his colleagues on the board have grimly revealed a £4.4 million loss.

In the year to April 1984, Taddale made a £2 million pretax profit, but a series of badly-timed deals and mishaps has slaughtered the investment side of the business, and but for

Shares of J. E. England and Son, the convenience food group, rose 3p to 45p yesterday as takeover hopes revived. But even without the long mooted bid, the shares look an interesting buy with the company building on the modest profit achieved last year.

A £1.8 million operating profit from the five industrial subsidiaries, the figures would have been that much worse for 1984-85.

Mr Alan Gale, managing director, still says, bravely, that Taddale has a profitable future, though he is currently attempting to bring borrowings down from 300 per cent to less than 100 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Harvard Securities, market makers in the shares, quote Taddale at 4p to 8p. Mr Michael Carlton is now at Bign Hill.

Back on the Stock Exchange, electricals were dimmed by the Micro Focus profit slump. Jun-

before the figures were known the market was looking for £4.8 million. The resultant £721,000 sent the shares down a shuddering 440p to 300p.

The gloom spread to Plessey, already under pressure on British Telecom competition fears. The shares fell 8p to 162p. Government stocks were pulled lower by a slightly weaker pound and the prospect of a new "tap" stock. Conventional gilts closed with falls of up to 1/2p but inflation stocks held gains of up to 1/4p following the exhaustion of the Treasury 2 1/2 per cent 2009 "taplet".

Imperial Chemical Industries edged ahead 2p to 759p. On Wednesday evening Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman, attended an investment seminar at Home Govett, the broker. Apparently the talk-in left a favourable impression although ICT's role as a dollar stock was unimpaired.

The market's other Imperial - the Imperial Group - enjoyed another active day on speculation about the sale of its Howard Johnson catering and hotel group. There were strong rumours that a deal had been clinched with the Marriott Hotels group of America. The shares, after touching 198p closed at 194p, down 2p on the day.

Metal Box shares dipped 10p to 388p as the market took in news of poor results from the

packaging group's South African subsidiary.

Among financial stocks, discount houses lost pennies as the bad news from Clive Discount came through. As expected, Clive has turned in a loss and a lower dividend, its share price fell another 7p to 51p, a low point.

But the market men began talking of renewed buying in the sector once the results season is over and anylists can look forward to next year and a possible upturn in fortunes. In fact, even the Clive price was off the bottom by the end of the day, having touched 50p at one stage.

Among the merchant banks and investment houses, market interests still centre on *Brilliant Arrow* and *Irony & Sime*, both best-known for their unit and investment trust businesses. The latter has shown particular buoyancy in the past week, rising 8p to 126p yesterday, up 14p on the week.

Britannia still enjoys hopes of a full takeover bid, though few market men expect an offer to come from Guinness Peat, which took a near 25 per cent stake in Britannia earlier this year. In fact, there are market rumours that Guinness has sold the shares, but no-one was available for comment at the bank yesterday. Britannia shares were up 1p to 106p.

TEMPUS

Cautionary tale from Micro Focus

Crash, bang, wallop, not a pretty picture. The dramatic slide in the Micro Focus share price has exposed the unpleasant truth about the fragile state of some computer company profits. Congratulations then, to Arthur Young, the company's auditors, for standing up to adventurous and optimistic accounting policies which make a mockery of the traditional virtues of conservatism and prudence.

It is of little consolation to Micro Focus shareholders who saw the share price slump from 740p to 300p but it is an object lesson for those investors who are prepared to take accounting practices at face value without examining their longer term implications if things go wrong. Micro Focus is not the only company with controversial accounting policies. Many computer leasing companies adopt an unusual approach to the recognition of profits from residual values on leases which if challenged by their auditors could also dent reported profits.

The hard facts about Micro Focus's figures are that pretax profits fell from £2.8 million to £721,000 in 60 weeks to January 31. The market had been expecting profits in excess of £5 million and in blissful ignorance forecasts of this order were still being bandied around yesterday morning.

ahead of the disastrous announcement.

At the root of the problem is a change in policy on the recognition of revenue. Previously 100 per cent of contracted revenues were recognized. However, in the light of uncertainty about the financial health of some of Micro Focus's customers, a portion of that is deferred until later years. In the year under review this deferral was £6 million, which would have added a further £4.5 million to profits. The company accepts that not all this £6 million will eventually be recovered and it is easy to see why Arthur Young advocated prudence.

As if to emphasize the climate of uncertainty which now envelops the microcomputer industry, Micro Focus has also made a provision of £833,000 for doubtful debts which includes £250,000 for debts which have already turned bad.

The reported profits could have been even worse had the company not altered its policy on software costs. Micro Focus capitalized some £2.7 million of software costs in the year, thus saving the profit and loss account from further carnage.

The fall-out in the share price was, perhaps, needed but it should not detract from the long-term prospects of the business which is still fundamentally sound. Micro Focus

continues to trade well but in future, profits will be reported on a more realistic basis.

C. E. Heath

C. E. Heath fulfilled stock market expectations almost to the letter yesterday with a pretax profit increase of 57 per cent in the year to March 31 and was rewarded with an 8p rise in its share price. The jump in profits, to £30.1 million, resulted from strong performances in all its operations.

Mr Derek Newton, the chairman, looks forward to excellent prospects for next year but will say nothing about the merger talks going on with Hogg Robinson.

Yet the shadows are lengthening over Heath's Australian underwriting business, which contributed significantly to the company's 46 per cent increase to £16.9 million in overall underwriting.

The likelihood that the state of Victoria will "nationalise" workers' compensation business, Heath's most important line, grows stronger. The company insists that if its workers' compensation in Victoria was terminated this September, the earliest possible date, it would still have contributed as much to results as it did over the whole of last year.

That ignores the fact that Heath will have lost the business completely in subsequent years.

Heath also revealed a £2.5 million exceptional item to set against the previous year's £4.5 million relating to business done in the 1970s. Currency movements further affected the figures with a £2 million contribution to breaking profits, up 36 per cent to £14.5 million.

After a £1 increase in the share over the last six months and a rise in the gross dividend from 21.4p to 30p, shareholders have reason to be pleased. Earnings per share jumped 65 per cent to 61p, giving a multiple of 9.7.

Debenhams

The best of management and the best interests of shareholders generally coincide, as BOC's chairman Mr Richard Giordano can testify. But when the thought of a management buyout begins to buzz through a company, executives are in danger of finding their loyalties split.

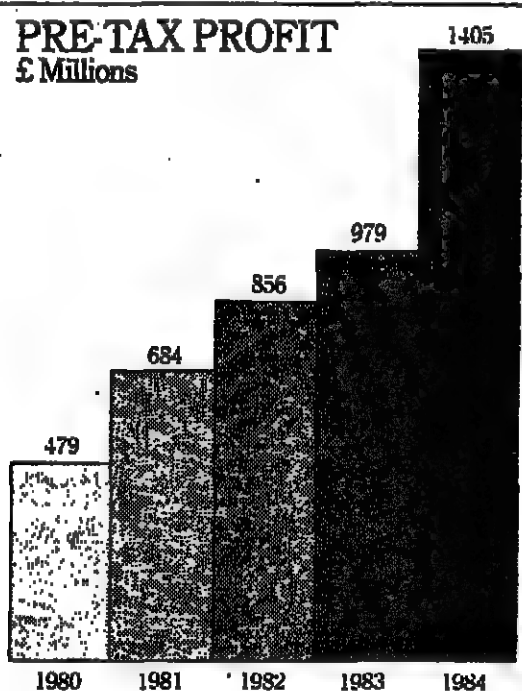
At this point their company-owning ambitions could lead them astray. Debenhams' chairman Mr Bob Thornton is trying to resolve the conflict by talking to Kleinwort Benson about buying the company and to Rothschilds about fighting off any potential bid. By talking of a price of £600 million he may be doing himself as a bidder a disservice and at least temporarily deterring any other bidders. Two hats are rarely comfortable.

A B.A.T Industries Report

Extracts from the Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

"I expect the Group to make further progress in profits"

Patrick Sheehy, Chairman
B.A.T Industries



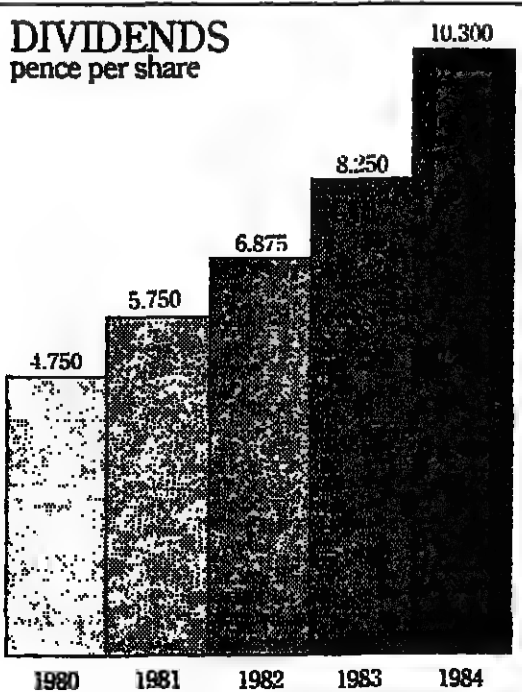
Europe. Appleton Papers continues its progress in the US and will benefit during the year from its acquisition of the West Carrollton mill. Overall I expect the profits from our paper businesses to be significantly higher than last year.

We have announced our intention to sell Mardon Packaging International, but meanwhile it continues to trade well.

Eagle Star has so far achieved a substantial increase in premium income, including an improvement in rates, although claims continue at a high level on the liability, all-in and motor accounts. Hambro Life, soon to be known as Allied Dunbar, secured a record level of business in the first quarter, thanks notably to the surge of personal pension business.

Associated companies, particularly Imasco, AMATIL and Aracruz, are again expected to increase their contribution to Group earnings.

As I have mentioned, exchange rate changes do affect the Group's published results, and the current volatility in the sterling/dollar rate makes prediction impossible. Excluding exchange rate effects, I expect the Group to make further progress in pre-tax profits despite the substantial increase in net interest payable following the acquisition of Hambro Life. The rate of increase in attributable profits, however, is unlikely to be as high as has been achieved in the last few years. The Board expects to be able to recommend a dividend increase for 1985 which will be substantially in excess of the rate of inflation.



Traded option highlights

The new dollar-sterling currency contract took much of the limelight in the traded options market yesterday, chalking up a first day's trading volume of 2,430 contracts in a market total of 8,021. British Telecom came second for change, its volume reaching 1,191. Elsewhere,

business was steady, with BAT's options attracting more than usual attention; some 598 BAT's contracts were traded.

For the future, the currency option is expected to be traded outside normal market hours, from 8am to 4pm, in order to keep up with events in other time zones.

I. J. Dewhirst

Holdings p.l.c.
Clothing Manufacturers
Highlights from
the Statement by the Chairman,
ALISTAIR J. DEWHIRST

Profits
* Group pre-tax profit £4,007,000 - up 17.3%.

Sales
* Sales £43,012,000 - up 27.7%.

Dividend
* Total Ordinary dividend for the year of 1.10p per share - an increase of 15.3%.

Scrap Issue
* Proposed 1 for 5 scrap issue.

Employee Share Schemes
* Involvement and interest continue to grow as schemes enter their fourth year.

Production and Expansion
* Continued investment in advanced machinery results in significant increase in output.
* Further substantial commitment to design capability.

Future
* Capability to react to change a vital ingredient.
* Sales comfortably ahead of last year - continued progress envisaged.

I. J. Dewhirst Holdings p.l.c., Duwair House,
Westgate, Driffield, North Humberside, YO25 7TH.

ijd



B.A.T INDUSTRIES

The Report and Accounts for 1984 is available from the Company Secretary of B.A.T Industries p.l.c.
WINDSOR HOUSE, 50 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON SW1H 0NL.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS



Lord Devonport: From Northumberland to Harrods

On the scent of success

By Ian A. Jack

Drifting across the rolling Northumberland moors comes the scent of heather, juniper, thyme and Scots pine, a scent that is particularly sweet to the 40-year-old Viscount Devonport. It is from his 10,000-acre Ray Demesne estate, a few miles from Otterburn, that those northern countryside odours are emerging in cologne bottles, tablets of soap and shower gel.

Chevy Chase Perfumes is Lord Devonport's new business venture. He started with sales close to home, but his products are sweeping south into Devon, Somerset and, not least, London, where Harrods, Liberty's and Covent Garden's Naturally British are among stockists.

Devonport, an architect and rural consultant, got the idea when trying to find a use for the "top and top" of felled timber. His keen sense of smell set him on the track of capturing the pleasing scents of the area.

He says: "After much research and experimentation in Newcastle, we settled on a launch range. Two perfumes - thyme and heather - were

chosen for their femininity, just as Scots pine and juniper carry a more masculine appeal."

A French perfumier, Robertet, was asked through its British office to help prepare the essential natural oils. The Chevy Chase title springs from a moonlit border battle between the English and Scots, made famous in a ballad and by Sir Walter Scott's "Battle of Otterburn".

Design of the packaging, which shows Northumbrian scenes, including glimpses of Lord Devonport's own estate, was by Tony Wilson. Soap is made in Scotland and cologne, with post and packaging, at the Ray Demesne estate, converted with a £2,000 grant from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA). Wives of estate employees fill the orders.

Lord Devonport says: "After attending trade fairs in Birmingham and London, we are building up a network of agents for the home counties and the West Midlands. We've also fulfilled an order to Australia."

Latest guide to employment law

BRIEFING

No matter how much the Government is committed to undoing red tape which strangles young companies, it is never going to declare commercial anarchy. Laws will remain to be coped with, and one of the most difficult for an expanding firm is that relating to employment.

Thus, a new book, *Employment Law Keynotes*, is more than worth considering. It has been written by Peter Colman, chairman of a management consultancy and a member of the CBI's Smaller Firms Council, and Christopher Hodgkinson, north-west assistant regional director of the CBI and co-author of *A Guide to Unfair Dismissal*.

It is not frighteningly weighty tome. Even the chapters are broken up into two or three key points on a page, thereby justifying its claim to be a "no-nonsense guide directed towards small firms and a non-specialist readership".

The authors have shown their enterprise in forming their own publishing company to market the book, at £7 through W. H. Smith and with post and packaging, at £7.75 from Colman Publications, 20 Worsley Road, Swinton, Manchester M27 1WN.

How to get paid

Customers are always right, except when they have left - forever. As Small Business Minister, David Trippier, pointed out this week, new firms face a particularly serious risk when the people they have been supplying go broke. Failures tend to drag others down with them.

There is, however, a way that you can guard against being on the non-receiving end: by insuring yourself against non-payment. The British Insurance Brokers' Association has just issued a new checklist of 23 items, called *We've got a small firm's policy just for you*.

Contact: BIBA, 14 Bevis Marks, London EC3A 7NT.

For those who want to be in the know

The need for information in business is increasing all the time, nowhere more so than in credit checking and trade references. Growing firms come across new customers and suppliers every day, but the problem is to ensure that they are sound enough to do business with.

Britain has been slow to pick up the American usage of credit-checking agencies. Aside from our natural reticence, it has taken too long to get at the information, or it has been packaged inconveniently.

But that is changing fast. Two of the country's leading business-information agencies, Jordan & Sons and Dun & Bradstreet, have recently streamlined their products. Jordan has revamped its New Company Information Service, so that clients can select precisely the type of data they want, for as little as £250 a year.

And Dun & Bradstreet last month launched Dunstat, a service enabling subscribers to obtain a complete rundown on companies in the space of a three-minute telephone call for about £15. Smaller, more specific, inquiries cost less.

The telephone information can be followed up by a written confirmation within three working days. Other variations on the theme are Dunstat and Dunspiral, which provide direct links to clients' computer terminals. Jordan's service is centred on sectoral analyses.

The agency will weed out companies for subscribers on a geographical basis, by business activity and by size (authorized share capital).

In addition to providing the business classification of a company - not provided on the microfiche at Companies House - Jordan tries to supply at least one director's home telephone number.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS 01-278 1326

LAND FOR SALE AYRSHIRE

800 acres HILL LAND consisting of 100 acres EXISTING WOODS, 300 acres LAND CLEARED FOR FORESTRY, and 400 acres GRAZINGS which present owner prepared to LEASE BACK FOR £5,000/ANNUUM. No house but suitable site available.

Early sale could be arranged on offers over £180,000.

Contact:

Stephen Woodlands, 4 Farnborough Street, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 1JF. Tel: 0545 2200

WESTERN CANADA

Like British Columbia, Western Canada is a vast, unexplored area. It is a land of opportunity for those who are prepared to take the time to explore it. The area is rich in natural resources and offers a wide range of business opportunities.

For more information, contact: 0204 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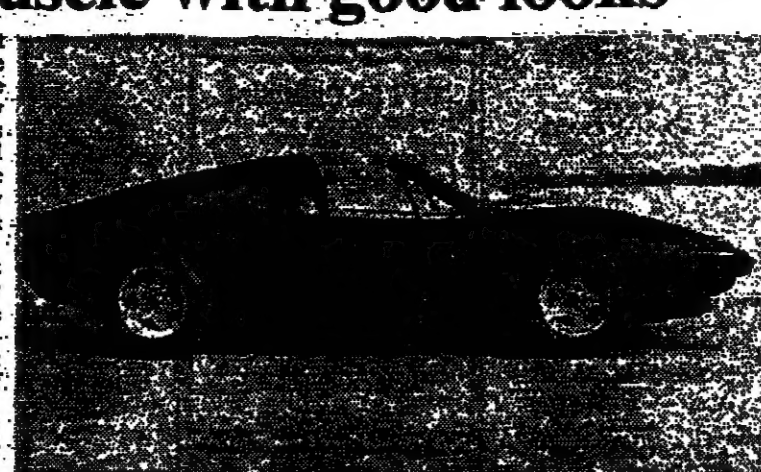
Motoring by Clifford Webb

Ferrari combines muscle with good looks

There are many candidates for the title of "the world's most beautiful car" but the leading contender must be the Ferrari 308 GTSi, the two seater super sports car styled by Pininfarina.

Viewed from every angle it is a magnificent creation whose dramatic low slung lines attract attention wherever it goes. Well bred muscle cars are equally eye catching with huge air dams at the front and coffee table sized spoilers at the rear. Pininfarina achieved such brash devices and achieved the same results with aerodynamically efficient styling which is all the more attractive for its simplicity.

The remarkable flexibility of the 32-valve three litre alloy V8 engine, allied to the legendary handling makes this not only a good looking but one of the most rewarding cars in the world to drive. Too many of today's turbocharged super cars require careful handling because of their highly strung temperament.



Ferrari 308 GTSi: A magnificent creation

Britain to the bottom of its new models delivery programme. The new Alfa 90 executive saloon was launched more than eight months ago but is only now appearing in British showrooms. The new Alfa 75 performance saloon was presented to the press last month but will not be seen until next spring.

The factory apparently takes the view that as its successful years in Britain were almost entirely due to the popularity of the now defunct Alfa Romeo it is much better to concentrate present efforts in the UK on the small car sector using the cut-price Alfa Romeo 75 and the more expensive Alfa 75. I think it is a pity that the Alfa Romeo 75 is not being marketed in the UK as a designer and manufacturer of fast, sporty, upmarket cars.

The Alfa Romeo 75's arrival marks the official celebration of Alfa's 75th anniversary.

Annunzio Lombardi, Fabbria Automobili (I wonder how many of you know Alfa's full title) was founded in June, 1910. The latest addition to this long line more than upholds the tradition. It is one of the most exciting four seater sports saloons to join an already intensely competitive class. Motoring writers become rather blasé about new car launches and we have had a surfeit in the last six months. The requirements of the wind tunnel and present fashion dictate the most of them look like committee designs. It is the exception for a newcomer to break away from that mould.

I am afraid the Alfa 75 fits the mould perfectly with its wedge-shaped body and high tail line. In fact the sudden break in the bodyline which occurs after the rear door gives it almost a broken back appearance.

So why am I excited about a rather nondescript newcomer? Once behind the wheel everything changes. Outwardly it is a mediocre but inwardly it is one of the most exciting medium-priced "driver cars" I will replace the eight-year-old Giulietta, no mean performer in its day but not a patch on the 75.

I drove a four cylinder two litre and also the top of the range Green

Vital statistics

Model: Ferrari 308 GTSi
Price: £30,399
Engine: 2.92cc V8
Performance: max speed 167mph; 0-60mph, 5.7 seconds
Official consumption: Urban, 13.8mpg; 56mpg; 31.5mpg and 75mpg
Length: 18.8 ft
Insurance: individual quotation only

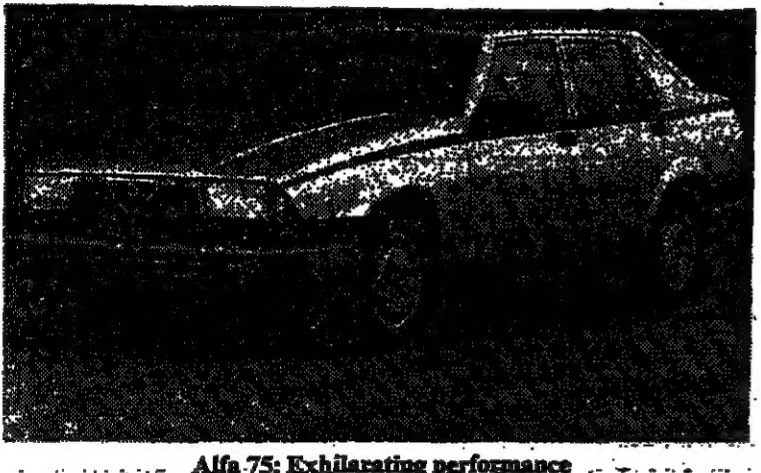
The 308 can be driven as fast or as slow as mood dictates. It will portage along in fifth gear at 30mph and still accelerate vigorously with never a vestige of hesitation. It is equally impressive at the other end of the power range. Flooring the throttle from 4000 slaps you back in the seat and sets the adrenalin to such an extent that you have to remind yourself repeatedly that you are not on a racetrack.

The mid-engine layout means that it is doing its work only a few inches behind your head. The result is far from a quiet ride particularly at motorway speeds.

Ventilated discs all round give excellent stopping power. I did have

Alfa battles on

Alfa Romeo is struggling to prevent the collapse of its sales in Britain. They fell from a peak of 13,000 cars a few years ago to 7,763 in 1983 and last year slumped to a disastrous 4,266. Given that sort of discouraging record it is easy to see why Milan has apparently relegated



Alfa 75: Exhilarating performance

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- 1984 (A) Jaguar XJ-S H.E. Cobalt Blue with Dossin, 3,000 miles, £22,500
- 1984 (B) Jaguar XJ-S H.E. Black with Saville Grey, 9,000 miles, £21,500
- 1984 (B) Jaguar XJ-S H.E. Rhodium Silver with Mulberry, 12,500 miles, £21,900
- 1985 (B) Jaguar Sovereign 4.2, Black with Dossin, 3,000 miles, £18,750
- 1984 (B) Jaguar XJ 4.2, Claret with Dossin, 5,000 miles, £17,250
- 1983 (Y) Jaguar XJ-S H.E. Black with Black, 22,000 miles, £16,995
- 1984 (A) Jaguar Sovereign 4.2, Cobalt Blue with Dossin, 19,500 miles, £16,450
- 1984 (A) Jaguar XJ 4.2, Grosvenor Brown with Buckskin, 17,500 miles, £14,700
- 1977 (D) Daimler Limousine, Black/Grey Leather, 62,000 miles, £7,950

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